THE COLUMBIAN,

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED,)

issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance—if $2 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed be ond the year.

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The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28. 1877.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XI, NO. 38
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 26

Rates of Advertising.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
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March 26,'77—y

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Oct. 15,'76-.. C. W. MILLER, Sec

Select Story.

LOST AND FOUND.

I was a young doctor, not overburdened with practice, when I sat half dozing in my surgery, one stifling August afternoon, and was roused by a bustle in the street and a cry, "Here's a doctor; ring the bell!"

By the time the ring was answered I was wide awake and had my professional expression on. Two men came in, and one held in his arms a limp, senseless figure—a boy about three years old, covered with the blood flowing from a gash in his head. I took the little fellow in my own arms and carried him to the sofa, while the men brought me water and seemed deeply interested in all my movements.

A broken arm and the deep cut on the head kept me busy some time, but at last my little patient was made as comfortable as possible and was moaning with recovering consciousness.

"Have you far to carry him?" I asked of one of the men.

"We don't own him," was the answer.

"He was a running across the street and a horse kicked him over. Jim, here," indicating his companion, "he picked him up, and I come along to help find a doctor, 'cause Jim can't read."

"Needn't a shoved that in!" growled Jim, turning red. "Poor little chap how he groans!"

"I will give him something to quiet him, presently," I said, "and will send word to the station house if his name is not on his clothes."

The men departed, and I lifted my charge once more, and went up stairs to my mother's room, over the surgery.

It did not take many minutes to enlist her sympathies, and we undressed the child and put him in her wide bed, hoping to find some mark upon his clothing. There was none, and when I saw this I spoke frankly:

"Mother, there is just one chance for the little fellow's life, and that is perfect quiet. He will have fever, probably be delirious, and to carry him to a hospital, or even to his own home, may be fatal. I will send word to the station house, and then—"

"You know I will nurse him, John," my mother said. "If his mother comes she must do as she thinks best; but, until she does come, leave him to me."

I wrote a description of the child's long, brown curls and brown eyes, of the delicate suit of clothes in which he was dressed, and sent it to the station house. No call being made in three days, I advertised him for a week, and still he was not claimed. It was very strange, for the child's pure, delicate skin and dainty clothing seemed to mark him as the child of wealth.

But while he lay unknown, my little patient was struggling hard for life against fever and injuries. He was delirious for many days, calling pitifully for "Mamma!—pretty mamma!" begging her not to go away, and making our hearts ache by often crying, 'Oh, Aunt Lucy, don't beat Freddie! Freddie will be good!" or "Grandma, grandma, don't don't!" in cries of extreme terror. Mother would get so excited, with indignation over those cries that I saw that child had won a fond place in her warm heart.

"He has been ill-treated, John, the pretty darling!" she would say. "I hope the cruel people who could hurt such a baby will never find him again."

She would rock him in her own motherly arms, would spend sleepless nights watching beside him, petting and fondling him till he seemed even in his delirium to know her love, and would nestle up to her for protection against the phantoms of his own fevered imagination.

The second week of his stay with us was closing, and Freddie had regained his reason and was on the road to recovery, when one morning a carrage dashed up to my door, and two ladies alighted.

They wore rustling silks of the latest fashion, and were evidently mother and daughter. The younger lady was very beautiful, a perfect blonde, and dressed in exquisite taste.

"Dr Morrill?" inquired the elder lady.

"We called in answer to an advertisement regarding a child, my grandson. You will probably think it strange we have not been here before, but we were obliged to leave town the day before he was lost, and have just returned. The nurse who had him in charge ran away, and while we supposed him safe at home, he has been lying in a hospital, perhaps dying."

"We were nearly distracted on our return," said the young lady, "when we missed our darling; but an inquiry at the station house sent us here. The officer also showed us your advertisement. Where is our dear child?

"He is here," I answered, "under my mother's care, and, I am happy to say, doing well."

An unmistakable look of disappointment crossed the faces of my visitors, but the elder one said, "Can we see him, Doctor."

I asked permission to announce their coming to my mother, and left the ladies alone. When I returned, after some five minutes' absence, I was struck by the change in their faces. The younger one was pale as ashes, and the elder one had a set, hard look of determination, as if nerved by some sudden resolution.

I led the way to my mother's bed room, where Freddie was in a profound slumber. The younger lady shrank back in the shadow of the bed curtains, but the mother advanced and bent over the child.

There was a movement of profound silence; then in a hard voice, the old lady said: "I am very sorry to have put you to so much trouble, Dr. Morrill. This is not the child we lost."

A heavy fall startled us, and I turned to see the young stranger senseless on the floor. Her mother spoke quickly, "The disappointment is too much for her. We so hoped to find my grandson."

I did not reply. The delirious ravings of the child were still ringing in my ears as he pleaded with the harsh grandmother and aunt. I did not believe the old lady's statement, but, having no proof to the contrary, was forced to accept it.

Long after my visitors had departed, the beautiful blonde still trembling and white, mother and I talked of their strange conduct.

"It is evident they wish to deny the child," I said.

"I am glad of it," mother replied. "We will keep him, John. He shall have a grandma to love, not one to fear."

So the summer and early autumn wore away, and Freddie was dear to us as if he had claim of kinship. His rare beauty, his precocious intellect and his loving heart had completed the fascination commenced by our pity for his suffering, weakness and loneliness. He called us "Grandma" and "Uncle John," and clung to us with the most affectionate caresses.

We tried in vain, from his childish prattle, to gain some clue to his parentage or relatives. He told us his papa had gone "far, far off," and mamma had "gone to papa," so we concluded he was an orphan, and I often heard mother telling him of the beautiful heaven where his parents waited their little boy.

Of his grandmother and Aunt Lucy he spoke with shrinking fear, and seemed to have an equal dread of Susan, whom we judged to be the nurse. Susan was talking to a tall man, he told us, who boxed his ears and told him to go home, when, trying to escape, he ran under the horse's hoofs and was hurt.

Being blessed with ample means, mother and I had quite decided to formally adopt pretty Freddie when he had been a little longer unclaimed in our house. The convalescence of the child requiring fresh air without too much exercise, I made a habit of taking him with me in my daily drive to visit my patients.

Dennis, my coachman, was very fond of Freddie, and very careful; so I was not afraid to leave my little charge with him while I was indoors, and he was very happy chatting with the good natured Irishman, and waiting my coming.

It was early in November, and mother had dressed Freddie for the first time in a jaunty suit of velvet, with a dainty velvet cap over his brown curls, when one morning I sent him out with Dennis until I was ready to start. Looking out I saw him standing on the pavement, giving Nat, my horse, a long carrot he had procured in the kitchen, while Dennis stood near, guarding the curly head from mischief.

I was making my final preparation for departure, when I heard a piercing scream under my window, and Dennis saying, "By jabers, she's fainted, the crather!"

While Freddie cried, "Mamma—pretty mamma!"

I ran out hastily to see an odd tableau. Dennis was supporting in his strong arms a slender figure in deep mourning, half leaning on the shafts, while Freddie clung to her skirts, sobbing, "Mamma—mamma."

A few passers-by stood near, making various suggestions, and Nat looked gravely over Dennis' shoulder, as if he could say a great deal if he had the inclination.

"Bring her in, Dennis," I said.

"I'll do that same, sur," was the reply, as Dennis lifted the little figure, like a feather weight, and, crossing the pavement, came into the surgery. I shut out the curious people who followed, and Freddie clung fast to the black dress, never ceasing his loud cries of "Oh, mamma! It is my mamma come home to Freddie. Mamma—pretty mamma.

The sound rang through the house, reaching my mother's ears, as she sat in her room. She came hurrying down the stairs, and entered the surgery just as Dennis deposited his burden in an arm chair. Comprehending the situation at a glance, mother tenderly removed the crepe veil and bonnet, loosening a shower of brown curls, found a marble white face, still insensible.

"You see, sur," said Dennis, "Master Freddie had just given the horse the last of the carrot, and was running up and down, when the poor crather threw up her veil, gave one screech, and would have fallen to the ground, if the shafts and I hadn't a-cotched her atween us. Do you think, sur, it's his mother.

At that moment the stranger opened a pair of large eyes, as brown and soft as Freddie's own, and murmured, in a faint voice: "Freddie! Did I see my boy?"

Then her eyes sell upon the child, and in a moment she was on her knees before him clasping him to her heart, kissing him, sobbing over him, till mother broke out crying, too, and I was obliged to assume my "professional expression by sheer force of will.

"Come, come," I said, gently. "Freddie has been very ill, and cannot bear so much excitement."

This quieted the mother in an instant, and she rose, still holding the child's hand in her own.

"It is my boy," she said, looking into my face.

"Freddie," I asked, "is this mamma?"

"Yes," said the little fellow, decidedly, "of course it is. My own pretty mamma, come from heaven."

She reeled back at the innocent words, and would have fallen had I not caught her and put her once more in the arm chair.

"Come from heaven!" she replied, with ashy lips and gaspy breath. "They told me he was dead, my boy, my Freddie—that he was run over and killed. The nurse saw him fall under the horse's feet."

"But you see he was not killed, mother," said a gentle tone, "but is well and strong again."

And then motioning to me to keep silent, mother told the widow of the child's injuries and recovery, of his winning ways and our love for him.

"And you kept him and nursed him!" she said, kissing mother's hands. "Oh, what can I ever do for you to prove my gratitude? Freddie, my boy, how you must love that kind lady!"

"Yes," assented Freddie, "that's grandma and this is Uncle John," and I was dragged forward.

"I cannot understand it at all," the moth said. "Did no one know he was here—my mother-in-law? Will you let me tell you," she added, looking at mother and myself, how my boy was lost?"

"If you will drink this first," I said, giving her a quieting beverage.

She obeyed at once, and taking off Freddie's cap, lifted him to her lap while she told her story. When we saw the two fair faces so close together, any lingering doubt we might have had of the stranger's claim vanished at once. Even in parent and child the resemblance between the woman and her boy was wonderful. The same brown hair and eyes, the same delicate features and complexion, the same childlike expression marked both countenances. Even to the pallid, wasted look of recent suffering the resemblance was perfect.

"I must tell you first who I am," our visitor said. I am the widow of Colonel West, who died of cholera at Liverpool only two weeks ago. He was taken ill in July, and I was telegraphed to come to him. We had parted," she added, turning to mother, "because his business had called him to Liverpool, and he was afraid to have Freddie and me go there on account of the cholera. But when I heard he was ill I went to him at once, leaving my boy with my husband's mother and sister. I knew they were not very fond of him, but I had no choice. I dared not take him to Liverpool with the cholera raging there, and I had nowhere else to leave him. I found my husband very ill, but he was recovering, when he had a relapse. He rallied from that and took cold, I think, or over fatigued himself, bringing on a second relapse that proved fatal. During all his illness I heard only twice of Freddie—once that he was well, once that he had been killed in the street. I came home only two days ago, and they would tell me nothing of where he was buried—nothing but the bare fact of his death. I—I oh, do not blame me! I was on the way to the river to end it all when I met Freddie."

Mother looked at me and whispered, "The grandmother who beat Freddie has driven her mad. Let her stay with me while you try to find out something about her."

"But I have no right to force myself into her private affairs," I said.

"She is Freddie's mother. That gives you a right."

It would be tedious to tell in detail all the long conversation that followed; but, authorized by Mrs. West, I called upon her husband's lawyer, and there heard the story.

"I think," the lawyer said, confidentially, "that the Wests are the proudest people I ever knew—proud of their family, their money and their beauty. Carroll West was the only son, Lucy the only daughter, when the old man died. He left a considerable fortune, but Carrol has increased his share of it to immense wealth. His mother was very desirous of having him make a great match, and proportionately furious when he married a little dark-eyed seamstress of no family in particular and working for a living.

I thought of the exquisite face, the low tender voice of Freddie's mamma, and mentally applauded Carroll's choice.

"Carroll," continued the lawyer, "had sufficient sense to keep his own establishment until he went into a heavy cotton speculation that called him to Liverpool at the height of the cholera. Then he left his wife and child under his mother's care, and before he went made his will. Now doctor," said the lawyer, speaking very slowly and with marked emphasis, "that will leaves half his fortune to his wife, half to his child, but, in case of the death of the child, the half that is his goes to Mrs. West and her daughter Lucy. If the mother dies, all goes to the child, to revert again to the Wests, if he dies without heirs. Do you see?"

I did see. I saw again the hard, determined face leaning over the sleeping child, denying him; the weaker woman sanctioning the deceit, but falling senseless in the room. I understand now the disappointment that had greeted the tidings that the child was neither dead nor dying, but recovering. It was all clear to me now, but I shuddered as I recalled the mother's face when she confessed she had contemplated suicide rather than bear her widowed childless lot.

We could never tell whether the unnatural grandmother and aunt would have risked a legal investigation. The recognition of mother and child was complete, and the clothing we had carefully preserved was fully identified. Mrs. West did not return to her mother-in-law. For some weeks she was my mother's guest and my patient, being prostrated with a low, nervous fever, and then she took the house next to our own, her own claim and Freddie's to Carrol West's property being undisputed.

We were warm friends for two years, and Mrs. West senior, with the beautiful blonde were occasional visitors at the widow's house; but when the violet and white took the place of crape and bombazine, I ventured to ask Adelaide West if a second love could comfort her for the one she had lost, and my mother became Freddie's grandmother in truth, when his "pretty mamma" became my wife.

Mrs. West is dead, and Lucy married to a titled Italian, who admired her blonde beauty, but, unlike many of his compatriots, finds the lovely lady fully able to take care of her own interests, and guard her money against his profuse expenditure.

Other children call me papa, and Adelaide mamma, but I do not think I give any of them a warmer or truer love than I feel for Freddie, who was "Lost and Found."

Strange Bible Facts.

The learned Prince of Granada, heir to the Spanish throne, imprisoned by the order of the Crown, for fear he should aspire to the throne, was kept in solitary confinement at the old prison at the Place of Skulls, Madrid. After thirty-three years in this living tomb, death came to his relase, and the following remarkable researches taken from the Bible, and marked with an old nail on the rough walls of his cell, told how the brain sought employment through the weary years.

In the Bible the word Lord is found 1,853 times; the word Jehovah 6,855 times, and the word Reverend but once, and that in the 9th verse of the CXIth Psalm. The 8th verse of the CXVIIth is the middle verse of the Bible. The 6th verse of the VIIIth chapter of Esther is the longest verse, XIth chapter of St. John is the shortest. In the CVIIth Psalm four verses are alike, the 8th, 12th, 21st and 31st. Each verse of the CXXXVIth ends alike. No names or words with more than six syllables are found in the Bible. The XXXVIIth of Isaiah and XIXth chapter of Kings are alike. The word girl occurs but once in the Bible, and that in the 3d verse and the IIId chapter of Joel. There are found in both books of the bible 3,586,483 letters, 733,693 words, 31,373 verses, 1,189 chapters and 66 books. The XXVIth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles is the finest chapter to read. The most beautiful chapter is the XXIIId Psalm. The most inspiring promises are John XIVth chapter and 2d verse, John VIth and 37th verse, St. Matthew XIth chapter and 28th verse, XXXVIIth Psalm, 4th verse. The 1st verse of the LXth chapter of Isaiah is the one for the new convert. All who flatter themselves with vain boastings of their perfectness should learn the VIth chapter of Matthew. All humanity should learn the VIth chapter of St. Luke, from the 20th verse to its ending.

A Contest with a Madman.

TERRIBLE ENCOUNTER IN A CORNFIELD WITH A LUNATIC ARMED WITH A RAZOR.

William Taylor, a resident of Raisin township, was brought to the jail in this city on the afternoon train from Tecumseh yesterday. He was in an alarming state of mad frenzy, and officer Merritt, of Tecumseh, had to call in considerable assistance in getting the madman off the train into a hack. Nearly all the clothes were torn from the lunatic's back in the operation. Taylor is an Englishman, and has resided in Raisin, where he owns a farm containing two hundred acres, for several years. He has led the life of a miserly hermit, being unmarried, and living alone. Some years ago, after having a fit, he was temporarily insane, but since that time he has been considered as sane as numberless men are.

The present attack has been on him for about four days, and his friends attribute it to overwork in the heated harvest field. He has been out of his head, but seemingly not dangerous, for three or four days. Yesterday he went over into the cornfield of Newton Bryan, where a young man about twenty years old was at work, and asked for a drink. It seems he had been in the habit of going there for cider, a jug of which was usually kept in the field. The boy told him there was noting but water there, and that the jug was at the other side of the field. Taylor insisted that the young man should go along with him to get it. Accordingly the two started, and when about half way across the field Taylor grabbed his companion by the coat collar, and muttered: "I'll fix you before we get through." The young man, with the utmost coolness, replied: "I am not afraid; I have never injured you, and you won't hurt me."

Arriving at the fence, the lunatic seized the young man by the hair, and, jerking back his head, pulled out a razor and yelled, "Draw in your breath, your time has come." Just as the maniac was drawing back the keen edged razor for the awful stroke that must have severed his victim's head from his body, the young man struck him a blow in the face and leaped over the fence with the now thoroughly infuriated maniac, who is very powerful even when sane, at his heels. In the next field a struggle ensued. It was life or death for the young laborer, and he fought like a tiger, the lunatic meantime slashing right and left with the razor, with which he inflicted two wounds upon the the scalp of his victim.

Finally, the young man, by an almost superhuman effort, felled the maniac to the ground, and immediately

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Sept. 28, 1877.

HAYES AND THE SOUTH.

It is a pertinent fact that since the Democrats have resumed control in the Southern States there has not been a whimper about "outrages" in that section It proves either that the alleged outrages were manufactured by the carpet-baggers for political purposes, or that they were utterly incompetent to govern. As a matter of fact there is at present more peace and better order than in many of the Republican States North. Primarily this is due to the Democratic ascendancy in the Southern States, but the result is also largely due to the adoption by Hayes of the Democratic platform and policy as regards Southern affairs. Hayes knew that he was not elected President, and he dared not fly in the face of the half million majority received by Tilden; therefore in order to secure popular support he was obliged to abandon the traditions and principles of his party, and adopt those of his opponents, which had been ratified by the people.

In fact in his Southern tour we think he has gone further than even Tilden would have done. In Tennessee Secretary Evarts eulogized Andrew Johnson,—a matter that would have been called treason even if done by a Democrat in 1868. But to cap the climax, in his speech at Atlanta on Saturday last, Mr. Hayes said:

"And now, my colored friends, who have thought or who have been told that I was turning my back upon the men whom I fought for, now listen: After thinking it over I believed that your rights and interests would be safer if this great mass of intelligent white men were let alone by the General Government. [Immense applause.] And now, my colored friends, let me say another thing. We have been trying it for these six months, and in my opinion, for no six months since the war has there been so few outrages and invasions of your rights, nor you so secure in your rights, persons, and homes as in the last six months."[Great cheering.]

This is and always has been our doctrine, and we are glad that the Republicans, seeing the error of their ways, have adopted it.

Gen. McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 24, 1877

To Hon. B. Williamson, Hon. A. Browning and others, Committee—Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, conveying to me the official notification of my nomination by the Democratic State Convention as the candidate of the party for Governor of New Jersey.

Not being a native of New Jersey, although a citizen and a resident of the State for the last fourteen years, I recognize with all the more pride the great honor conferred upon me by so large a portion of the citizens of my adopted State. The fact that the nomination was unsought renders it doubly satisfactory to me.

Being assured that it is the unanimous wish of the Democratic party, I accept the namination. The resolutions adopted by the Convention have my hearty approval.

I beg gentlemen, to offer through you, to the members of the Convention and the people they represented, my heart felt thanks for the very high compliment they have paid me and for the manner in which it was done.

Should I be elected Governor of New Jersey I will do all in my power to insure honesty and economy in the expenditures of the State, to secure the rights of all its inhabitants, and to promote the prosperity of its people.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

WHAT A WHOPPER!

Since the *Press* has become an organ, it makes editorial statements with utter disregard of the truth. The following is a sample:

"Mollie Maguireism seems to flourish still in some parts of this Commonwealth, and various forms of terrorism, attributed to that organization, have recently been practiced in Columbia county."

Now if the *Press* will give a single instance of Mollie Maguireism in any portion of this county during the past five years, we would thank it for the information. If it cannot, it stands convicted of a wilful libel upon our people.

GREENBACKERS.

A small squad of Greenbackers assembled at Williamsport last week. Columbia county is said to have been represented. By whom or on what authority? Frank Hughes of course, was there to blow off his superfluous gas. The Resolutions are over a column long, and unusually windy. Judge B. S. Bently, of Williamsport was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court and accepted. J. M. Emerson of Beaver was nominated for Auditor General, and James L. Wright of Philadelphia for Treasurer.

The Odd Fellows' Grand Lodge ended its proceedings on Saturday, adjourning to meet at Austin, Texas, the third Monday of September, 1878. The committee on correspondence reported that the number of initiations had diminished about ten thousand as compared with the previous year, and the revenue about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the number dropped for non-payment of dues has increased about five thousand; yet there has been an increase in total membership, and the financial condition of the Order is sound and healthy. It was determined to be inexpedient at this time to introduce the Order into Asia.

TAXATION OF CHURCH PROPERTY.—Judge Galbraith, of Erie, has decided that churches in the course of erection but not completed are not exempt from taxation under the laws of this State. The case was an appeal by Bishop Mullen against the action of the Erie county Commissioners in taxing the new unfinished Catholic Cathedral.

A band of 12 robbers having stolen 5000 cattle in western Kansas, a band of rangers 15 in number pursued them. After five days' ride they came up with them in Cheyenne county, Kansas, surrounded them while at supper, killed seven, hanged another to a tree, and recovered all the cattle.

ANOTHER VICTORY.—The Democrats have carried Wyoming Territory, revolutionizing the Territorial Legislature, which was last year composed of 24 Republicans to 15 Democrats. And thus "the good work goes on."

A SENSIBLE LETTER.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* of the 24th, contains the following editorial:

The venerable and distinguished Judge Elwell in his courteous reply gives an eminently satisfactory reason for declining the nomination of the labor party for the supreme bench. He says that having full faith in the willingness and ability of the democratic party "to effect all needed reforms as well on behalf of the laboring classes as of all others, he cannot consent to become a standard bearer of any new party organization." Judge Elwell is held in the highest esteem by the workingmen of Pennsylvania for the judicial integrity of his rulings in disputes between labor and capital. On a memorable occasion he was selected as umpire between the anthracite coal miners and their employers, and such was the fairness of his decision that it was cheerfully acquiesced in by both sides and remained for years a substantial adjustment of the dispute. The counsel and example of Judge Elwell are worthy of being heeded by democrats who have been almost persuaded to separate themselves from the great and glorious organization of the democratic party and connect themselves with new and ephemeral parties.

In this admirable letter Judge Elwell further says that he "has always been ready to favor and support every legislative and governmental reform which may tend to benefit the laboring classes, promote all industrial pursuits, and guard with impartial judgment the rights and interests of both labor and capital." All who know this venerable jurist have the utmost faith in his sincerity and patriotic purpose. He sees no necessity of abandoning the democratic party to seek new combinations. In his honest judgment workingmen and all others will find in the democratic party the best agency for the accomplishment of all needed political and social reforms. The democratic party has been out of power upwards of sixteen years more than four presidential terms, and it would be the utmost folly to hold that party responsible for the evils that have fallen upon the industry of the country or for the failure to provide the proper remedies. It would be equally foolish to abandon the great democratic party just when it is entering upon control of the entire legislative department of the government. Judge Elwell expresses the opinion that the democratic party will be able to accomplish the legislative reforms which he as a friend of the cause of the workingman has at heart. His letter is in perfect harmony with the spirit of the democratic platform which declares that "labor and capital have no cause of antagonism." Judge Elwell will vote for the democratic candidates and all good democrats will imitate his wise and patriotic example.

Lewis V. Bogy, senior Senator from Missouri, died Thursday morning at his home in St. Louis, aged 64 years. Without great abilities, Mr. Bogy had a successful career. The key to his success may perhaps be found in the following paper, which he placed in his mother's hands when, a lad of 19 years, he left home to push his way in the world:

"ST. GENEVIEVE, Jan. 16, 1832.—On this day I left home under charge of Mr. William Shannon, an old friend of my father, to go to Kaskaskia to read law in the office of Judge Pope. My education is very limited, but with hard study I may overcome it. I am determined to buy it, and my intention is to return to my native State to practice if I can qualify myself, and while doing so to work to become United States Senator for my native State, and to work for this till I am sixty years old. I will pray God to give me the resolution to persevere in this intention. I have communicated this to my mother, and given her this paper to keep. So help me God.

LEWIS V. BOGY."

The boy was as good as his word. He took his seat as Senator from Missouri on March 4, 1873, and he celebrated his sixtieth birthday on April 9 of the same year.

The tax-payers of Wayne county—at least a considerable number of them—are in rebellion against the building of the new court house. A meeting was held at Bethany some time since, when it was declared that "a great outrage was being perpetrated by the unabated determination of a set of officials to build, at an enormous expense, with the people's money, a court house, outrivaling in size, grandeur and collosal expenditure anything of the kind in the State of Pennsylvania." The commissioners were also charged with raising the valuation of property, and making taxes burdensome and unequal; and when the people have inquired about these things they have been "insulted and denied the rights of justice." The tax-payers then proceeded to condemn the action of the commissioners, and resolved that, when the people applied for an injunction against the commissioners, Judge Waller, of that district, wrote out his opinion before the argument was completed; that he exhibited ill temper, "was insulting to his associates, unworthy of the position which he holds and inconsistent with the impartiality and dignity which should characterize proceedings in a court of justice." The Judge is further accused of having suggested the expensive plan upon which the court house is being constructed, and the taxpayers have lost their confidence in him anyway. If too many of these tax-payers are not brought up and held for contempt of court they will have a convention at Bethany for the purpose of nominating candidates for county treasurer and associate judge. The convention will be composed of two delegates, one Republican and one Democrat, from each election district, and the assemblage will give an indication of the vigor of the tax-payers movement which is impossible at a mass meeting.

Some of the "Blue Laws."

No food or lodging shall be afforded to Quaker, Adamate or other heretic.

If any person turns Quaker he shall be banished, and not suffered to return but upon pain of death.

No priest shall abide in the dominion; he shall be banished and suffer death on his return. Priests may be seized by any one without a warrant.

No one shall read common prayer, keep Christmas or saints' days, make minced pies, dance, play cards, or play on any instrument of music except the drum, trumpet and jewsharp.

No one shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in his garden or elsewhere, except reverently, to and from meeting.

No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath day.

No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath or fasting day.

No man shall court a maid in person or by letter without first obtaining consent of her parents; £5 penalty for the first offense, £10 for the second, and for the third imprisonment during the pleasure of the court. —*Peters' History of Connecticut.*

The New York *Sun* nominates Henry Ward Beecher, to the vacant pulpit of Brigham Young, as a suitable successor, able to fill every requirement of the Mormon creed.

Patent Office on Fire.

Washington, D. C., September 24.—A fire broke out shortly before noon to-day in the patent office. It is supposed to have originated from the flue reaching from the conservatory.

12:15 p. m.—There is an immense crowd on the streets in the vicinity of the patent office building. The firemen are working vigorously, having succeeded in getting their hose through the windows of the upper story of the main building; but in spite of their efforts, the flames seem to be making headway, and while the whole of the upper portion of the west wing on Ninth street is being devoured by the conflagration, the flames are also creeping along between the ceiling and the roof of the north wing and that of the main building facing on F street. An immense number of valuable models have been destroyed. At this time it is impossible to estimate the amount of the loss. Secretary Schurz and his assistants are actively at work superintending the removal of files, models and records from the building to places of safety elsewhere. A guard of District militia under command of Major Hanneman is on duty guarding the entrance to the main stairway leading to the model rooms in the centre building, in which an immense number of models yet remain. Firemen are in this room, directing their efforts to their protection, but the position is regarded as one of great danger and fears are expressed that the heat above will cause the ceiling to fall, which would inevitably create great destruction to life and public property.

Relays of clerks have been formed in the east wing leading from the upper to lower stories, removing books and papers from places of danger. The clerks are also acting as guards for the protection of property. There is as yet no definite idea as to how the fire originated.

The flames first appeared in a conservatory near the roof. There was also a large number of rejected models packed in the attic above the model room, and it is believed that spontaneous combustion took place, causing the conflagration. The land office records are all stored in rooms two stories beneath the fire.

The measures taken to save them all will undoubtedly be successful, and it is not probable that any valuable papers, except records that were on file in the model room, will be lost. While there is great excitement, the crowd in the neighborhood are very orderly.

The Masonic temple is immediately opposite the burning building, but the wind bearing in a southwesterly direction it is not thought to be in any danger.

The wind also carries the flames away from the post office building, which is opposite the patent office on the F street side.

12:30 p. m.—Seven fire companies have arrived from Baltimore, making the trip in about forty minutes.

A portion of the roof on the Seventh street or east wing will probably be saved, and strong hopes are now entertained that the fire will not extend below the floor of the model room. The most valuable records of the patent, land, Indian and pension offices, as well as those of the interior department proper, are stored on the first two floors of the building beneath the model room, and none of them have yet been reached by the fire. The heat was so intense at one time that window frames and awnings of building on G street, just opposite the conflagration, were ignited, but the fire was suppressed before making much progress. The government engine from the navy yard and another from the arsenal are also at work, with those of this city, Baltimore and Alexandria, making a total of ten engines throwing water upon the burning building.

Secretary Schurz says: "We have lost the model room, with all its contents, except a part of the east wing. Between the second and third stories there is a fire-proof cement floor, and the fire will not reach below that. We believed the whole patent office was fire-proof, but it seems not. All the original documents and records are preserved. Those that are lost are not so important."

The records of the office are safe so far as can be ascertained at this hour. The fire seems to be fully checked, and is confined to the north end of the eastern section. It is estimated that fully two-thirds of the models have been destroyed, including many of the most valuable. Another train with an engine from Baltimore left that city at 1:47 p. m.

The original copy of the declaration of independence and the relics of George Washington, which were on exhibition in the hall of the main building, were saved, as was also the Franklin printing press in the same hall. Since the flames have been subdued late this evening and the officials have had an opportunity to make a hasty examination it has been found that nearly all the specifications and original drawings of the patent office are safe.

Many of the clerks of the interior department, land, patent, Indian and pension offices have been ordered on duty to-night preparatory to assorting the papers and drying all which have been damaged by water.

It is said that arrangements are already in progress for renting a portion of the Corcoran fire proof building at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth street, in which the work of the department will be resumed and the records restored as far as possible.

None of the land office records have been destroyed by fire but many of them are seriously damaged by water and it will take some time to restore them.

It is said an immense amount of litigation will grow out of the disaster to-day, as the law in regard to specifications and models has not been complied with until a few years past and many models cannot therefore be reproduced accurately. The damage to the building is variously estimated from $300,000 to $500,000, while that growing out of the destruction of models and other valuables belonging to the patent office is almost incalculable.

An arrival from Sitka, Alaska, reports a deplorable state of affairs there. Since the withdrawal of the troops there has not been a semblance of law, and nothing to restrain the lawless elements. Several hundred Indians menace the few white inhabitants, so that the latter are in fear of their lives, and meditate abandoning the country. The Indians plunder the Government buildings at will.

The Republicans of New York have held their Convention. It was completely under the control of Senator Conkling. Resolutions endorsing Hayes were voted down.

We are within almost six weeks of the election and not a "rebel outrage" up to date has enlivened the campaign.

Col. Noyes' Letter of Acceptance.

WESTPORT, Pa., Sept. 26, 1877.

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., informing me of my nomination by the Democratic State Convention for the office of State Treasurer.

For the very kind terms in which you are pleased to refer to my past life I am much indebted to you, and you but do me justice in assuming that in the event of my election I will manage the "financial concerns" of our State "with an eye single to the public good."

The management of the treasury of the State for some time past has been regarded with disfavor by a very large number of the people. True or false, charges have been made which have brought discredit on the administration of this important office, and the partial investigations or rather attempted ones heretofore made in accordance with aroused public opinion, have failed to relieve the office of the odor of wrong-doing so repeatedly charged against its management.

Whoever may be elected State Treasurer at the coming election should be so free from all complications, so independent of all associations, so fearless of all consequences as to be able thoroughly and honestly to investigate the records of the treasury of the people and to present to them a statement that will plainly exhibit the actual condition of the office This the taxpayers of the State of all parties expect, and unless the candidate for State Treasurer is prepared to give them the assurance of his determination faithfully to perform this high duty he ought not to receive their support. This assurance I give without qualification, and in accepting the nomination tendered to me I desire to say in reference particularly to that portion of the platform which refers to the subject of corporations that in my judgment the time has arrived for those who assume to be the leaders of public sentiment to fully and cordially recognize the fact that the people are aroused and alive to their interests, and in no respect are they more so than in the determination to see that while the rights of capital shall be carefully and fully protected, combinations of capital in the shape of corporations shall be conducted for the common good and not by mismanagement and misdirection to enable a few to grow rich at the expense of the many. With every regard, I am very truly yours,

AMOS C. NOYES.

To J. S. Dillinger, William W. Kerr, S. A. Cosgrave, Edward S. Reilly and James B. Reilly, committee.

A Heavy Over-issue of Stock in the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company Detected.

A great excitement was caused in business circles on Saturday by the report that the stock of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company had been fraudulently over-issued to a large amount, and that Mr. John S. Morton, the President of the Company, and also the President of the International Exhibition Company, was one of those mainly responsible for the wrong. The stock of the company consists of 8000 shares, the par value of which is $50 a share, and has long been considered a first-class security, and has been sold as high as $190 a share, all recent sales being at or about $150. On Saturday, after the exposure of the over-issue, there was a great fall in the price, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, only $60 per share was offered for it.

The discovery of the fraud was made by Mr. Samuel Baugh one of the Directors of the Company, who has since been elected President. Mr. Baugh called at a prominent broker's office on Third street on Monday last, where he was shown some of the stock of the Railway Company which had been deposited there as collateral security for a loan negotiated by Mr. Morton. His suspicions were aroused, and on Tuesday he called again at the broker's office and asked to be allowed to examine the certificates. His request was at once granted, and he found that the stock was regularly issued, signed by John S. Morton, President; B. F. Stokes, Secretary, and Samuel P. Huhn, Treasurer, and sealed with the seal of the company. The numbers of the certificates, however, seemed to Mr. Baugh to be wrong, and on Wednesday he, in company with another large stock-holder, visited the office in West Philadelphia, where they demanded to be allowed to examine the books of the Company. Mr. Morton and Mr. Huhn were absent, and Mr. Stokes, the secretary, refused to show them the books. On Thursday a special meeting of the Board of Directors was called and the full exposure made to them. On Friday Mr. Morton resigned his position of President, and Mr. Samuel Baugh was elected in his place. Mr. W. J. Swain was also elected treasurer, in place of Samuel P. Huhn and Mr. Wm. M. Wright, secretary, in place of Mr. B. F. Stokes. Experts were also put at work to make a thorough examination of the books and accounts of the Company, and this work is not yet concluded.

According to the statement of Mr. Morton himself, confirmed by the best information obtainable from other sources, there have been between ten and eleven thousand shares of stock issued irregularly by Messrs. Morton, Huhn, and Stokes. This stock has been hypothecated at an average rate of $100 a share, and making a total defalcation of about one million dollars. Mr. Morton acknowledges freely the fault he has committed and has furnished the new president of the company with what he states to be an accurate list of the false certificates outstanding and in whose hands they now are.

He states that the matter had been going on since 1870, at which time he suffered heavy losses in Reading Railroad stock, and ever since he has been trying to carry the loss and restore himself. He went into several enterprises hoping that by them he would be able to recover the amounts he had lost and thus make all things right. His ventures proved failures, however, and things went on from bad to worse, until the final exposure. To a *Ledger* representative he said that he had no excuse to make, he freely acknowledged his error, and only claimed that he had no evil intentions when he commenced his irregularities, his desire being simply to save himself and those who were involved with him, and he declares that he did not handle nearly all the money realized, but that Messrs. Stokes and Huhn are also deeply involved.

Mr. John C. Bullit, who is acting as counsel for some of the heaviest stockholders of the road, stated yesterday that as far as he had been able to ascertain, the over-issue amounted to about eleven thousand shares, which was distributed around as collateral among individuals and institutions in comparatively small amounts. The stock having been issued by the authorized officers of the company, and under the seal of the corporation, he said it was undoubtedly binding on the company, and the holders of it are bona-fide stockholders in the company. He thought however, that the company has the right to redeem it at the sum at which it had been pledged as collateral.

Mr. Morton on Friday sent in his resignation as President of the Exhibition Company, and Mr. Henry D. Moore is acting President pro-tempore.

Subscribe for THE COLUMBIAN.

ELM STATION MURDER.

THE MYSTERY OF THE KILLING OF MAX HUGO HOEHNE UNRAVELED.

Wahlen seen to Commit the Bloody Deed—the Damning Testimony of Adolph Strepolski.

NORRISTOWN, Sept. 22.—During the past week but little has been thought of or talked about in this vicinity, except the trial of Heinrich Wahlen for the murder of Max Hugo Hoehne, during the Centennial Exhibition and which tragedy is known throughout the country as "the Elm Station murder."

The trial of Wahlen for the murder has now consumed eleven days' time, and as the case progresses the grip of the law has slowly, but surely tightened itself about the person of the prisoner, and as the links in the chain of evidence against him were being closely rivited together the popular interest increased.

On Wednesday the all-important witness, Adolph Strepolski, was called to the stand. After giving a personal account of himself, and how he first met Wahlen, he gradually came down to the day of the murder, when he gave the following thrilling testimony: After relating about meeting Hoehne and Wahlen, (the latter being known to witness only by the name of Keller,) and then describing how he went out with them on the Pennsylvania Railroad track, he said: "Keller and Hoehne gave me a drink of whiskey, and coaxed me to go along with them; I went a little further and they coaxed me along; I went with them; we stopped two or three times, and Keller was "boss;" he treated two or three times afterward; it was nearly six o'clock when we got to a Catholic Institute, where we got something to eat; I didn't know the place, but Keller did; when we came out we had another drink of whiskey, and sat down about three quarters of an hour, eating our bread and butter, which was given us at the institute; it was dark, and after we got on the hill young Hoehne could scarcely stand, but we walked on a little farther to the station near where he was killed; Keller coaxed him to go up the bank to take a rest, but we went up the bank a little higher, and sat there three quarters of an hour; Keller gave us another drink of whisky when we were sitting there; after that we all got up and wanted to go away; a train passed and Keller said. "Let it pass—let us all put our heads down where nobody can see us;" as the light of the train passed I heard the young man "holler," and I looked around and Keller hit him again and he fell over toward me; I would of course liked to have helped the young man, and when I wanted to do so Keller took the hammer and wanted to strike me; the hammer slipped out of his hand and fell to the ground; he kicked me and I lost my breath, and after that time he "went after" Hoehne again, and he fell twice; Keller struck him several times on the back and once in the face; after that he took the clothes off him, turned him around and robbed his pockets; Keller then said to the dead man, "You've got enough;" I was sitting down half dead; after that he came up to me and said I should help him; I said "I can't because you kicked me;" he said, "You got to do it; if you don't I will play the same with you as I did with him;" then when he saw that I could not lift the body he wanted me to help him carry it; it was too heavy for me; then he took it by the neck and pulled it himself; he told me to take the clothes and then we went to another side; then I went down the hill; I threw the clothes to him and cleared out; I fell down the hill and he fell over me; he made me take the clothes again, and went after me to another place where the water runs down a step; we got them in a hole and left them there; he said to me: "If you say anything, I am as good as you; you will get into the same scrape with me; he then went back and got the package which was taken out of the trunk; it was made up in a strap, and he made me take it to where the clothes were; we stayed at that hole about three quarters of an hour; after that a man came past with a light, and Keller made me go up higher where the ground was level; the next morning about half past three o'clock I tried to get off; he watched me and didn't sleep; he said: "You had better stay here; you can't get off; to-morrow you are in my hands;" I told him I would not be in his hands very long; at three o'clock we went to another place, and I helped him to bury that man; it was after six o'clock; it was very light, when we could see the blood there and everything; we went down to a cross road, we washed our pants; after that we went into a house and called for breakfast.

Witness said Wahlen struck Hoehne with a steel hammer belonging to him (witness,) and he identified the hammer in court.

On cross-examination, witness said he had the hammer six or seven years. (The hammer was shown, and identified by the witness.) "When young Hoehne was struck he hollered, 'Rauber! rauber! rauber!" said the witness. As the witness, in loud tones, imitated the tremulous and affrighted accents of young Hoehne, every person in the court room was visibly affected. "Keller took young Hoehne's right hand and led him up the bank to where he was killed," said the witness, and after the murder Keller said to him: "You are got enough." The manner in which the body was stripped of its clothing was minutely described by the witness, and also the pawning of young Hoehne's clothes by Wahlen, who gave the name of Keller, and was known as such by the witness. He said that he missed the hammer with which the fatal blows were struck in Franklin Square, and did not see it until after the murder. Witness said Keller (Wahlen) gave him four or five drinks on the evening of the murder.

Nearly all day Thursday was taken up by the counsel for Wahlen in the cross-examination of Strepolski; but his original testimony was not shaken in any material points.

The Commonwealth closed on Thursday morning, and the counsel for the defense began examining witnesses, but no testimony calculated to shake the case of the prosecution has been elicited.

An oriental traveller describes this busy scene, witnessed on historic shores: "Our steamer landed on a beach which was the port of Antioch, where the disciples were first called Christians. There was no town at the water's edge, no people, no wharf. The passengers and the merchandise were put ashore in lighters, which ran up into the sand. A troop of camels, with their drivers, lay on the beach, ready to transfer the goods into the interior. Among the articles landed were boxes marked 'Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.,' showing that they contained medicines and whence they came. These with other goods were hoisted on the backs of camels, for transportation to Antioch. Thus the skill of the West sends back its remedies to heal the maladies of populations that inhabit those eastern shores, whence our spiritual manna came."—*Windsor (Vt Chronicle.*

The Russian Court invited Dr. Ayer and his family to the duke's wedding in the Royal Palace. This distinction was awarded him not only because he was an American, but also because his name as a physician had become favorably known in Russia on its passage round the world.—*Pueblo (Col.) People.*

Sept. 1m.

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe coughs, croup, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least try one bottle as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup cannot be too widely known. Ask your Druggist about it. Sample bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by Moyer Bros.

April 20, '77-1y jl

A face with charming features may be rendered actually repulsive by blotches or pimples. Glenn's Sulphur Soap promptly remedies all complexional blemishes as well as local eruptions of the skin, burns, bruises, scalds, &c. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cts. Sept.

DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP,

Having obtained the agency of this

CELEBRATED SOAP

for Bloomsburg and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits.

"I have used Dobbin's Electric Soap made by I. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. for washing about ten years, and think it superior to any other. Mrs. C G. Barkley."

"We have used Dobbin's Electric Soap and find it superior to any other or *all others*"

Mrs. W. H. Jacoby,
Mrs. B. H. Stohner.

I desire all my friends and customers to *Give this Soap one trial,*

so that they may know just how good the Best Soap in the United States is.

J. H. MAIZE,
July 20, '77-8w Bloomsburg, Pa.

The County loan for the new prison could not be affected at four percent. We will now make the bonds at five per cent. Persons wanting bonds will please inform Commissioners.

By order of County Commissioners.

Attest: Wm. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.

Sept. 14 2w.

Lucky is the baby whose mamma uses Glenn's Sulphur Soap with which to wash the little innocent. No prickly heat, or other rash can annoy the infant cuticle with which this cooling and purifying antiscorbutic comes in daily contact. Sold by all Druggists.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown. aug

It Has Stood the Test.

If you doubt the wonderful success of Shiloh's Consumption Cure, give it a trial: then if you are not perfectly satisfied, return the bottle and we will refund the price paid. It has established the fact that Consumption can be cured, while for coughs, asthma, hoarseness, whooping cough, and all lung or throat troubles, there is nothing like it for a quick and positive cure, and it seldom fails. 10 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. If your lungs are sore, or chest or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster price 25 cents. Sold by C. A. Klein and N. J. Hendershott.

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer is no doubt the most successful cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint we have ever known, otherwise we could not guarantee it. In cases of consumption where general debility, loss of appetite and constipation exist, it will restore and regulate the system while Shiloh's cure allays the inflammation and heals the lungs. Price 75 cts. Sold by C. A. Klein and N. J. Hendershott.

HACKMETACK, a rich and fragrant perfume. Sold by C. A. Klein and N. J. Hendershott.

April 6, '77-1y j

POLITICAL.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
JUDGE TRUNKEY,
of Venango county.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
W. P. SCHELL,
of Bedford county.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
A. C. NOYES,
of Clinton county.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
ROBERT R. LITTLE,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR CORONER,
ISAIAH YEAGER,
of Locust.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
SAMUEL NEYHARD,
of Centre.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED,

Some one with money and brains to take an interest in one of the

BEST INVENTIONS

of the present time. It will not require a million-aire, as a few hundred will do to start on. Apply immediately at Aaron W. Hess's Hotel, Millville, Columbia county, Pa.

JONAS BITTENBENDER.

Sept. 28, '77-2w

COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, to Elizabeth A. Fowler, widow, Tamantha M. Ellis, Miles B. Fowler, Leroy T. Fowler, Bennetta Lake, Emma L. Fowler and Ida Fowler, widow and lineal descendants of Silas E. Fowler, deceased, and to all other persons interested, Greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg on the first Monday of December next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Silas E. Fowler, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest, duly awarded by the said Court and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why it shall not be sold. And hereof fail not.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court at Bloomsburg, the Twentieth day of September, A. D., 1877.

M. W. NUSS, Ass't. B. FRANK ZARR, Prothy. sep. 28, '77-

Assignee's Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, directed to me as assignee of Parvin Masters, for the benefit of his creditors, there will be exposed to public sale at Hess' Hotel, in the town of Benton, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1877,

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Benton, Columbia county, Pa., on the waters of Big Fishing-creek, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the east by land of John Cole, south by lands of A. D. Good and John F. Chapin, west by the east boundary line of the town of Benton, and north by land of Benjamin McHenry, containing

28 ACRES and 120 PERCHES,

more or less with the improvements, consisting of a

SMALL DWELLING HOUSE, A SHINGLE MILL,

and water rights appurtenant.

TERMS OF SALE as prescribed by the order of the Court; Twenty-five per cent. cash; balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from confirmation of sale by the Court, to be secured on the premises.

Also at the same time and place will be offered for sale a

Parker Shingle Machine,

belonging to the aforesaid Parvin Masters.

CLINTON LLOYD, Attorney. BENJAMIN WARNER, Assignee of Parvin Masters.

sep. 28, '77-ts

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor appointed to make distribution of the proceeds arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of Levi A. Hilday, and also Auditor on the exceptions to the account of C. W. Miller as Trustee, and also to make distribution of the funds in the hands of C. W. Miller Trustee for the benefit of judgment creditors of said Levi A. Hilday, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of E. H. & R. H. Little in Bloomsburg on Thursday the 1st day of November 1877, at 9 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims are requested to present the same before the Auditor or to be forever debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

M. E. JACKSON, sep. 28, 1877-4w Auditor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE

United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

—NOTICE OF REGISTER AS AUDITOR.

In pursuance of an order of the said District Court of July 1, 1876, I will audit and make distribution of the fund derived from the Assignee's sale of the real estate of Nehemiah Beese, Bankrupt, at the office of Samuel Knorr in Bloomsburg on the 22d day of OCTOBER, A. D., 1877, at one o'clock p. m., at which time and place all lien creditors and others interested will appear and prove their claims.

F. N. WILLARD, Sept. 28, '77-2w Register in Bankruptcy.

This instrument is especially designed for the perfect application of

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

It is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried *high* up and *perfectly applied* to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. The want of success in treating Catarrh heretofore has arisen largely from the impossibility of applying remedies to these cavities and chambers by any of the ordinary methods. This obstacle in the way of effecting cures is entirely overcome by the invention of the Douche. Its use is pleasant and so simple that a child can understand it. **Full and explicit directions** accompany each instrument. When used with this instrument, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of "**Cold in the Head**" by a few applications.

CATARRH

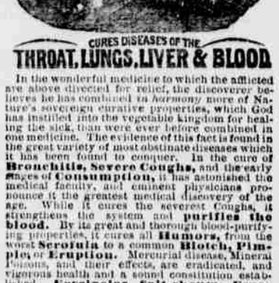
SYMPTOMS—Frequent headache, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, thick mucus, purulent, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness, dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, stopping up, or obstruction of nasal passages, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of these symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, when used with **Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche**, and accompanied with the constitutional treatment which is recommended in the pamphlet that wraps each bottle of the Remedy, is a perfect specific for this loathsome disease. It is mild and pleasant to use, causing no strong or caustic drugs or poisons. The Catarrh Remedy is sold at 50 cents, Douche at 50 cents, **by all Druggists.**

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

sep. 28, '77-tf

DOCTOR PIERCE'S
ALT. EXT. OF
Golden Medical Discovery



CURES DISEASES OF THE
THROAT, LUNGS, LIVER & BLOOD

In the wonderful medicine to which the afflicted are above directed for relief, the discoverer believes he has combined to *harmony* more of Nature's sovereign curative properties, which God has instilled into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick, than were ever before combined in one medicine. The evidence of this fact is found in the great variety of most obstinate diseases which it has been found to conquer. In the cure of **Bronchitis, Severe Coughs,** and the early stages of **Consumption,** it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system, and **purifies the blood.** By its great and thorough blood-purifying properties, it cures all **Humors,** from the worst **Scrofula,** to a common **Blotch, Pimple,** or **Eruption.** Mercurial disease, Mineral Poisons, and their effects, are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. **Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin,** in short, all the numerous diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and bowels costive, you are suffering from **Torpid Liver,** or **"Biliousness."** In many cases of **"Liver Complaint,"** only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AT $1 PER BOTTLE.

Prepared by **R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,** Sole Proprietor, at the WORLD'S DISPENSARY, Buffalo, N. Y.

sep. 28, '77-tf

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I purchased at Constable's sale the property of Joseph Cole, to-wit: One yoke of oxen, one spring calf, one two-horse wagon, six acres of corn, two acres and a half of buckwheat, twenty bushels of potatoes, five cords of bark, three hogs, two acres and a half of corn on Jacob Cole's farm, one side hill plow, one land plow. And I, William B. Eck have loaned the above articles and crops to Joseph Cole during my pleasure and hereby caution all parties not to remove them unless by my orders.

WILLIAM B. ECK, Sept. 21, '77-3w* Millville, Pa.

Assignee's Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1877

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,.....	6.48 A. M.	7.52 A. M.
Mail Train	7.58 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.50 P. M.	11.57 A. M
" "	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.48 A. M.	7.37 P. M.
Regular Express	4.66 P. M.	11.53 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

Dont forget to get ready for the Fair. It will be a big show.

Look over the Premium list and see whether you have anything that will take a prize.

Harry Faux, the predestrian has announced that he will be present at our County Fair.

Our advertisement for kindling wood has been answered. No more wanted at present.

Now bring on your potatoes. We will take thirty bushels on subscription at the market price.

The residence of David Armstrong, near New Columbia, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last.

An adjourned Court was held yesterday to clear up the argument list. Proceedings will be published next week.

Over one hundred names were added to the Murphy pledge at the meeting on East Street last Sunday afternoon.

On Tuesday last our young townsmen Messrs. H. W. Buckingham and William Siemans started for Denver City, Colorado.

Mr. F. Cooley, of the Wilkesbarre *Record of the Times* spent a few days with his many friends in town last week. He is always a welcome visitor.

The house occupied by W. R. Ringrose was the property of his father-in-law, and Mr. Ringrose had no interest in the insurance on the building.

M. P. Lutz, of the firm of Lutz & Sloan has returned from the cities where he went to purchase a fall stock. They have received a splendid assortment.

Hon. U. Terry and G. F. Mason, Esqs., of Bradford county were in town last Tuesday on business. We were pleased to receive a friendly call from them.

The fire at Mr. Shaffer's house, mentioned in last weeks issue, is supposed to have caught from a defective flue. Insurance on house $600, —none on personalty.

Mr. John Wolf, of the firm of Clark & Wolf has gone to New York and Philadelphia to buy goods. He will probably return to-morrow, then look out for a fine stock.

The COLUMBIAN is the only printing office in the county which employs steam power. Therefore we can do job printing more promptly and cheaper than any body else.

Rock street below Market is being graded, and side walks are being laid down as fast as soon as practicable. In time this will prove to be one of our most pleasant streets.

Those who have signed the Murphy pledge are requested to meet at the Methodist church this evening for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. Let all attend

When you come to the Fair, stop in and pay up your arrears, if you are a subscriber. If not, call in with two dollars, and subscribe for the largest paper published in Columbia county.

DEDICATION.—The Frosty Valley M. E. Church will be dedicated on next Sunday at 10 o'clock a. m. Rev. T. O. Clees, Rev. Mr. Grey of Williamsport and other ministers will participate.

Professor James Calder, President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, will deliver an address on the Fair grounds on Thursday the 11th of October, the second day of the fair, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

At a special meeting of the Town Council held Thursday night of last week, a committee of three was appointed to take measures for the protection of property from fire. Two additional night police were put on, and the town will be carefully guarded.

Mem. from Society Journal. "Miss S—— appeared to positive disadvantage because of cloudiness of complexion and—must we write it?—Pimples spoiling an otherwise beautiful countenance." [She should by all means procure and use Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture. Rep.]

The Murphy Temperance meetings have been largely attended, and wonderfully successful. Nearly if not quite one thousand signatures have been obtained to the pledge, and many others will sign before be good work ceases. The movement is being extended to neighboring towns.

A Murphy meeting was held in the Methodist Church at Buck Horn last Sunday evening. The building was crowded. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Clees, Dr. W. Howell, and Capt. C. B. Brockway. One hundred and twenty two signatures were obtained. The meetings are still in progress.

The entertainment at the Opera House by Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels on Friday night was very good. The audience was the largest that has been in the hall for a long time. The show like all of that kind was full of nonsense, but there was nothing low or vulgar about it and everybody present enjoyed it.

Nearly all the plastering on the ceiling of the Sanctum of this office fell with a crash last Saturday. There were four persons in the room at the time, and attention was called to the condition of the ceiling just in time to get from under it. It was probably loosened by the jar of the machinery underneath.

ESPY September 22, 1877.

MESSRS. BROCKWAY & ELWELL.

GENTS:—Having been appointed a Fish Warden for the county of Columbia I would say to all interested that from this date I purpose prosecuting all parties (where evidence can be obtained) for the unlawful taking of fish from any of our waters.

Yours truly,
M. C. MCCOLLUM.

There was considerable excitement in Lock Haven among her citizens on Friday last on finding the skeleton of a man about three miles from that place on the side of the Bald Eagle mountain. We are informed that a woman residing in that locality observed the remains and informed the Coroner, who summoned a jury and repaired to the place to hold an inquest, the result of which we did not learn when we left. He was lying on his back and a large stone weighing about 85 pounds was placed on his forehead and a lighter one on his breast. A gold ring was still on the small finger of the left hand, and studs, a pair of silver spectacles and a cane were lying close by him. There is no doubt the man, whoever he was, has been murdered.—*Jersey Shore Herald.*

Major Hugh McWilliams, whose illness we mentioned in our last, died at his residence in Liberty township, this county, on Wednesday morning last, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was a native of that township, and was a citizen whose long and honorable career will be an enduring monument to a life well spent.—*Danville Record.*

On Wednesday afternoon last two gentlemen from Lime Ridge visited this place, and on their way home they separated at the railroad crossing on East street, one taking the railroad and the other the street. David Hine, the one taking the railroad, had not gone far, however, before he fell into a cattle guard and was quite seriously injured. He was probably drunk.

The comfort of its possession is very frequently offset by the annoyance occasioned by the continual crying of the Baby. Crying, however, is the child's only method of suggesting that it suffers with discomfort and pain and at once ceases when the cause is (as it should be) promptly removed by using Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Sold everywhere. 25 cents per bottle.

THE JAIL QUESTION.—It is now too late to get an injunction. Those praying for it would have to enter into a bond of at least $20,000 to indemnify the County and contractors for any loss that might ensue pending the proceedings, and we know of no one who is willing to go on such a bond. The best that can be done is to keep a strict watch on its erection, and see that no unnecessary or superfluous expenses are incurred.

There will be a Dramatic Entertainment at Seminary Hall Millville Columbia county, Pa. on Friday and Saturday evenings September 28th and 29th 1877. The celebrated Temperance Drama Dramatized from T. S. Arthur's novel entitled "Ten nights in a Bar room," will be performed. The entertainment will be under the management of A. W. Monroe late manager of the "Centennial Dramatic Association of Bloomsburg, Pa."

The American Mechanics of Buck Horn, in connection with the councils from Benton, Catawissa, Bloomsburg, Rohrsburg and Slabtown, will hold a basket picnic in Kistler's Grove, near Buck Horn, on Saturday, October 6th. The procession, headed by Metherell's Cornet Band, will form at the Hall at 10 o'clock and parade to the grove, where addresses will be delivered by Revs. J. M. Reimensnyder and T. O. Clees and Capt. C. B. Brockway. The public are cordially invited.

The Times contains the following nonsense:

The Mollies Taking Their Revenge.

Special Dispatch to The *Times.*

BLOOMSBURG, September 19.—The Mollie Maguires have begun a war of revenge against the witnesses who have testified against their members.

Now Kramer is not an Irishman, and is no more a "Mollie" than Col. McClure. The imaginative youth who sent the above dispatch, knew he was lying when he penned it.

Sheriff Kirkendall has, in response to an almost universal demand, taken steps to protect the fish in the Susquehanna river, by promulgating a proclamation forbidding all parties, under the penalties of the law, from catching fish in the Susquehanna river, within his bailiwick, by means of eel weirs, kiddles, or any other permanently set means of catching fish.—*Wyoming Democrat.*

And we venture to say that those fish baskets will remain there, especially above Berwick until the fishing season is over.

WHY JUDGE ELWELL WAS NOMINATED.—Referring to the recent Labor Convention at Harrisburg, Mr. P. H. Jacobs, while addressing a Workingman's meeting in Philadelphia, on Saturday night, said that Judge Elwell was nominated because the law required the nominee to be learned in the law, and such a man could not be found among the workingmen. Judge Elwell was nominated on account of his general uprightness of character, and also because the workingmen believe him to be an honest man. The other nominees were *bona fide* workingmen, and their election would reflect honor upon the party.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.—Judge Dean has shown his utter abhorrence of the too common practice of carrying concealed weapons. David Watson, of Johnstown, was tried and convicted of the offence in the Cambria county court, and his Honor sentenced him to pay a fine of $100, costs of prosecution, and undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, for one year. It does not require a breach of the peace with these weapons to constitute the offence; but the fact that one has weapons concealed on his person is sufficient to cause his indictment. We merely chronicle the above that it may serve as a warning to those who are in the habit of carrying their little "six shooter" around in their hip pockets.—*Monitor.*

THE SAFE THAT WAS BURNED AT MUNCY.—The safe of the Adams Express Company in charge of the unfortunate messenger, Jacob A. Steinman, which was buried in the wreck at the Muncy disaster last Saturday and subjected to the most intense heat from the burning oil and debris for twelve or fourteen hours, was taken from Williamsport to Philadelphia after its recovery from the ruins and opened. The contents—a large amount of money in greenbacks and valuable papers—were found to be so badly charred that they were sent to Washington for the purpose of placing them in the hands of experts with a view to determine their denomination. Some of the paper money is so badly scorched and charred that the notes are almost worthless.

WHAT YEAR?

Editor of The Sun and Democrat:

SIR:—Will you be so kind as to inform me as to the year we are living in? Are we living in the year 1877, or 1878? Is not the year 1877 passed and gone forever? By answering this question, you will oblige a subscriber, M. G.

Trout Run, Pa.

ANSWER.

The question is somewhat indefinite, reminding us of the query propounded to a wise man in Asia, by Alexander The Great—which was "Which is the longest, the day or the night?" "The day by one day," was the reply. "How so?" said Alexander. "Because abstruse questions require abstruse answers", returned the sage.

But in reply to the question of M. G., we would say that our friend should have put it to the philosophic Tom. Collins. We cannot tell any more definitely whether we live in 1877 or 1878, than whether "baptizo" means sprinkling, dipping, or immersing. The general opinion of Christendom is that we live in A. D. 1877. We haven't time to go into the nice calculations of chronologists on this subject, neither would it raise the price of bear's meat if we did. We are obliged to our friend for his attention.

Since writing the above we have hunted up the following.

We reckon from the event of Christ's nativity, in regard to which Dr. Crosby has said "both the year and the time of the year of our Lord's birth are uncertain." The weight of authority seems to be that Christ was born two years earlier than our mode of reckoning represents. Tertullian, Clement of Alexandria, Hippolytus Portuensis and Cyprian, early writers, all agree in this. Clement puts it the 28th year of Augustus and the 25th of the month Pachon, which would fix the birth of Christ on the 20th of May, 2 B. C. Therefore, we are now actually living A. D. 1879 instead of A. D. 1877, and—specie payments ought to be forthwith resumed. —*Williamsport Sun.*

The town clock is in an anomalous condition It refuses to work, and yet is not on a *strike.* When it works, it strikes.

Aside from jokes, this venerable time keeper has come to be a public nuisance. We venture to say that it has not indicated the correct time for fifteen minutes at once for the last six months. Whether it is the fault of the clock or of those whose business it is to look after it, we cannot say. The works are old, and perhaps a thorough repairing by a competent hand would do it good. In its present condition it is worse than none at all. We know of a gentleman who started to his dinner the other day at ten o'clock in the morning because the town clock said it was five minutes of one. Let it be repaired or permanently stopped.

We fully appreciate the effort of our teachers to get their scholars ahead, but are of the opinion that there is in some places a little too much of the "forcing" process. The mental faculties are unduly stimulated at the expense of the physical. Long lessons on intricate subjects are forced upon them, and additional burdens added if the poor child fails to stomach the "cramming." One mode invented is the publication of a "roll of honor." We believe such publications are unwise and injurious. But we shall reject them for another reason, viz: To publish those of one school involves the publication of *all* that are sent us from the county. This would occupy all our space to the exclusion of other matter, and serves merely to gratify the vanity of a few teachers and scholars. As we must accept all, or reject all, we have decided to publish none.

Some time after midnight, on Friday morning, a fire broke out in the residence of J. S. Huber, on Mulberry street, that consumed that elegant cottage, nothing but the blackened shell remaining, notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen and others who gathered around the burning building. It is supposed to have caught fire through a defective flue, and had made considerable headway before it was discovered, as Mr. Huber was absent, and none but Mrs. Huber and their little daughter were in the house. The building with much of the furniture and wearing apparel are all a total loss. The clothing, with Mrs. Huber's gold watch and various articles of value, are missing and were either destroyed or carried away The firemen saved the adjoining buildings with great difficulty. The building and furniture were fully insured.—*Danville Record.*

HOW THE GUNS WERE LOADED.—During the labor troubles in this place the citizens were supplied with guns and ammunition for defensive purposes. They only had occasion to fire the guns once and that was during the riot of July 25th. The arms were however loaded and were kept ready for use at a moment's notice. All trouble being over the guns had their loads drawn last week. Some of them were found to have been loaded twice and a few had not less than six inches of powder and buckshot packed in the barrels. In one or two instances the loads were about half way down in the barrel and there were several cartridges taken out which had the powder on top and the lead at the bottom. If the whole Vigilant force had been called out at once and ordered to fire there would have been somebody hurt and it is possible that the wounded would not have been entirely with the enemy.—*Shamokin Times.*

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.—On last Friday evening whilst Joseph A. and Harvey Hess were charging for a third blast in lime stone, opposite the Halfway House in Centre township, the powder took fire from some burning powder which appears to have got wet from water leaking in while the second charge was in, and run up the needle hole and in the can and burning his hands arms and face fearfully, setting fire to his clothes, which burned from his knees to his head. He would have perished had it not been for a pond of water about 10 feet off into which he fell after being called by Joseph to come that way. Joseph not being burned so much from the powder yet was on fire and threw himself in the pond. The first he saw of Harvey he was going another way being blinded by the powder and fire in his face. It is thought Harvey will recover, as reaction has taken place, which is a favorable symptom.

A CRAZY MAN.—The Clinton *Democrat* has a correspondent at Tylersville, who writes as follows about an insane man there and how he is treated: "It is not generally known that we have in our town an insane man. But such we have in the person of Wm. Bierly. In a neat house aside of the dwelling house of Samuel Bierly he is confined. An iron chain, about 10 feet long, fastened to a post dug in the ground fastened around the right leg, below the ankle, holds him there. In appearance he is thick set, about five feet four inches in height. His beard is white, heavy and silky, and he must have been in days gone by a fine looking young man. At times he is as gentle as a child, talking to himself and laughing as though in the gayest company. At other times he is angry and tears to pieces everything that he can lay his hands on. His bed is made of oak planks spiked together, and even this has been torn already. His food is given him on a waiter so arranged that no one need go near him, least in his fits of passion he might hurt them. He is generally fed by Mrs. Bierly, who can do almost anything with him, although she has made narrow escapes from his clutches in the past. His health is good; has never been sick much. He is now about sixty-five years old, having been caged forty years. He was just about graduating at school when his mental faculties gave way a victim to hard study. He is however kindly cared for by Mr. Samuel Bierly and wife."

JERSEYTOWN, September 24th 1877.

EDITORS COLUMBIAN.—The pigeon shooting match at this place referred to in your last issue between the Bloomsburg and Rupert sportsmen upon one side, and Jerseytown and Washingtonville on the other; took place on Saturday the 22d. From some unexplained cause the Bloomsburg men failed to come to time, and did not put in an appearance. Their absence was a disappointment to every one, and many and various were the surmises in regard to the cause thereof. Some were even so uncharitable as to assert that it was because they were afraid they would be beaten, but certainly such could not have been the case, as they have the reputation of being crack shots, and not one of their intended antagonists had ever shot at a bird from a trap. Rupert upon the other hand did nobly, and was well represented. Among them we had the pleasure of meeting our friends Mess Aldrich, Monroe, Tubbs, Mears and Barkley, who all appeared to have a good time, and enjoy themselves. We hope they will often again favor us with their genial company. The match was organized by selecting five upon each side who shot, many others being coupled off on the two sides. The shooting though done by greenhorns was very creditable some of the parties making good scores. The match was closely contested and was won by a single point the parties being a tie until the last shot. After the match was over all repaired to Wagner's Hotel to partake of a bountiful supper prepared for the occasion and which was paid for by the losing side. Everything went off pleasantly and everyone appeared well satisfied and altogether it was one of the most agreeable events of the season. For the amusement we are indebted to Mr. Wagoner the gentlemanly proprietor of the Madison Hotel, and for the elegant supper to his wife who has proven herself equal to the emergency of satisfying the public taste.

SPECTATOR.

I have been obliged to bring a series of suits against those who owe me. Some of my accounts date back eleven years, and all the newspaper accounts over four years. Notices have been frequently sent, at large expense, and I can wait no longer.

C. B. BROCKWAY.

Sept. 21 2w.

CHURCH NEWS.

Prof. S. C. Thompson of the Normal School was ordained to the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal Church at the church of the Good Shepherd in Green Ridge on Thursday of last week. Bishop Howe conducted the ceremonies assisted by Revs. Marple, Dr. J. H. Hopkins, and others. The ordination sermon was preached by Dr. Hopkins.

Rev. Dr. Hopkins, rector of Christ Church Williamsport, preached in the Episcopal Church last week Wednesday night.

Rev. L. Zahner held services at Green Ridge, Luzerne county, last Sunday. Prof. Thompson who still has charge of that parish conducted the services in St. Paul's Church, Bloomsburg.

The Scranton *Times* of the 16th inst., contains a long and deservedly complimentary article on the retirement of Rev. A. A. Marple from the rectorship of St. Luke's Church in that city. As previously stated, Mr. Marple has accepted a call to a parish about eighteen miles from Philadelphia. The vestry passed resolutions of regret at losing him, and well wishes for the future welfare of himself and family. On the evening of the 18th a farewell reception was given him at the Rectory, which was largely attended by loving friends. We doubt whether a pastor ever left a parish with a more hearty testimonial of regard and affection than was expressed on this occasion for Mr. Marple and family. They have resided in Scranton for fifteen years, and during that time the parish has grown wonderfully. Mr. Marple was formerly rector of the Episcopal Church in Bloomsburg, and has many friends and relatives here, who heartily join with Scranton in wishing him good speed in his new field of labor.

COMMUNICATED.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The Grand Juries of the county for four consecutive sessions, recommended the erection of a new county prison. The Court approved the recommendation of the Grand Juries; and the Grand Juries represented the body of the county. The necessity of a new jail is apparent, and the Grand Juries did only their duty. With that approved recommendation the County Commissioners were bound to build, and that approval could have been enforced by mandamus. In pursuance of the direction and approval they are going on to make the required and necessary erection. The new jail will be the best and cheapest in the State. It will be in front 46 feet, and in depth 114 feet, with a guard wall on each side 25 X 72 feet. It will contain 28 cells, nine of them lined with wrought iron. The plans and specifications make it the most complete and well arranged building of the kind in the commonwealth—It will also be the cheapest. The following will be the entire cost.

Lot 200 X 197.6 feet,	1 00
Deed recording,	2 50
Crickshank & Co., Ironworks,	8998 15
Jones & Sterner, stone work,	30000 00
Rollins & Holmes, plumbing, heating &c.	6465 00
Charles Krug, plastering, painting, carpentering,	4000 00
Jones & Sterner, grading, slating, lumber &c.	4000 00
County paid for digging,	184 20
" " " lumber,	25 26
" " " locks on tool house,	2 95
Architect, plans, specifications &c.,	500 00
Total,	$54179 07
Deduct value of old lot and building, say,	4500 00
Total cost of new jail,	$49679 07

Elegant Hair is woman's crowning beauty when it fades, she fades as well. While it is kept bright her personal attractions are still maintained. By preserving the hair fresh and vigorous a youthful appearance is continued through many years. Those who grieve over their fading hair turning gray too early should know that Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents it, and restores gray or faded hair to its natural color. It is a clear and healthful preparation, containing neither oil, dye, nor anything deleterious, and imparts to the scalp what is most needed—a sense of pleasant and delightful freedom from scurf or dandruff.—*New Berne (N. C.) Times.*

Coal! Coal!! Coal!!!

We are now offering all sizes of the celebrated Susquehanna Coal Co's., coal, at the lowest cash prices.

Coal screened before leaving our yards and full weight guaranteed.

Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's Store, at our office, or sent through the mails will receive prompt attention.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

C. W. NEAL & BRO.

May 1, 1877.

ASK YOURSELF THESE QUESTIONS.

Are you a despondent sufferer from Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the heart? Have you dizziness of the head? Is your nervous system depressed? Does your blood circulate badly? Have you a cough? Low spirits? Coming up of the food after eating? &c., &c. All these and much more are the results of dyspepsia, liver complaint and Indigestion. GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER is now acknowledged by all Druggists to be a positive cure. 2,400,000 bottles were given away in the U. S., through druggists to the people as a trial. Two doses will satisfy any person of its wonderful quality in curing all forms of indigestion. Sample bottles for 10 cts. Regular size 75 cts. Sold positive by all first-class druggists in U. S.

April 27, 77-1y jl

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer.

We are authorized to guarantee this remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, Inactive Liver, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of Food, Yellow Skin, and General Languor and Debility. You must acknowledge that this would be ruinous unless we had positive evidence that it will cure. You who are suffering from these complaints these words are addressed—and will you continue to suffer when you can be cured on such terms? It is for you to determine. Sample bottle 10 cents; regular size 75 cents. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

50,000 die annually by neglecting a Cough, Cold or Croup, often leading to Consumption and the grave. Why will you neglect so important a matter, when you can get at our store Shiloh's Consumption Cure, with the assurance of a speedy recovery. For soreness across the Chest or Lungs or Lame Back or Side, Shiloh's Porous Plaster gives prompt relief. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

Hackmetack, a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott. March 30, '77-eow

Don't pass L. Bernhard's Jewelry Store without stopping to look in his window. It contains an elegant assortment of Jewelry and Silverware. Watches and clocks repaired and all kinds of work in his line done neatly and cheaply.

Miss: A word in your ear. The next fine afternoon that you saunter out, buy a box of Glen's Sulphur Soap. That admirable purifier will remove every one of those pimples which detract so much from your beauty. Sold by all druggists.

There is Youth in every bottle of Hill's Hair Dye.

Sept. 21 1m.

Business Notices

$1.25 Foxed Gaiters at McKinney's.

Go to Marr's for Black Oil.

Dress Goods cheap at Clark & Wolf's.

Lutz & Sloan have received their New Fall Goods and prices are very low and goods first quality.

FOR SALE.—A good stove will be sold cheap Inquire at the Hardware store of J. Schuyler & Son.

Look out for New Goods this week. Mr. Wolf of the firm of Clark & Wolf is now in the city buying goods for the fall season.

Buy your School Slates at G. A. Clark's.

Cotton Flannel at I. W. Hartman's. Good for 8 cents, 10 cents, 12½ cents, 16 cents and 18 cents.

Golden Syrup 60 cents a gallon and Silver Drip 65 and 70 cents per gallon at Creasy's.

Boy—*I will cry.* I can't help it. All the other boys but me are getting new Suits of Clothes and warm Overcoats at Lowenberg's.

Those Silk Ties are going off fast at Clark & Wolf's, 2 for 25 cents and 17 cents apiece.

These cool mornings and evenings make it necessary to put up stoves. Why will you ruffle your temper and dirty the carpet and use strong expressions in trying to put up your own stove pipe when Rollins & Holmes will do it on short notice?

You can get black Alpaca at Lutz & Sloan's for 20 cents to $1.25 a yard.

Machine needles and Oil at Marr's.

Produce taken in exchange for School Books at G. A. Clark's.

Look out for the New Goods now being bought for I. W. Hartman by his son.

Wife—Well, I can't help it if you don't like it. I told you when you brought home the goods that I couldn't make as nice a FIT as you could buy ready-made at Lowenberg's.

The reason why Creasy sells so cheap is because he buys for cash and sells for cash.

Full line of Germantown Wools and Yarns, Zephyrs, fancy Camas, &c., at Clark & Wolf's.

All wool black Cashmere, at Lutz & Sloan's one yard wide for 60 cents a yard.

Ladies' fine Shoes, all widths and sizes at McKinney's.

Produce taken in exchange for School Books at G. A. Clark's.

A full line of Notions, White Goods, &c., cheap at Creasy's.

SOMETHING NEW AT CADMANS—those Rustic Tables are the latest thing out in the way of Furniture. They are neat cheap and attractive. Largest size only $3

White Deer Mills Cashmeres for Suits at I. W. Hartman's.

For Fine Groceries go to Creasy's.

New Goods at Marr's this week and very cheap.

Worsted Ball Fringes, 18 cents per yard at Clark & Wolf's and a large line of Matlasse band Trimmings with Silk Fringes and Laces.

Best Calicoes 7 cents a yard and dress calicoes 6 cents a yard or 5½ cents by the bolt at Lutz & Sloan's.

"Down to Hard Pan" Boots and Shoes at McKinney's.

Buy your writing Paper at G. A. Clark's.

WANTED.—Two girls to learn the tailoring trade. Wm. Y. Kester. Apr.27'tf

Buy your Writing Paper at G. A. Clark's.

Marr takes Oats for Goods.

Lasting Gaiters, $1.00 at McKinneys.

Next week the second lot of Dress Goods for the fall will arrive at I. W. Hartman's.

Linen Collars and Cuffs and Neck Rushings in great variety and prices at Clark & Wolf's.

Marr's Tea, Coffee, Sugar and Syrups can't be beat.

Try the Kid Fitting Corset at Clark & Wolf's.

Full line of Dress Trimmings at Lutz & Sloan's, worsted ball fringe 18 cents a yard.

Rustic Stands for flowers at Cadmans are down to panic figures. Only 85 cents apiece. The same stands have found ready sale heretofore at $1.50. Cadman's is the place for the best and cheapest Furniture.

Overcoats for men,
Overcoats for Youths,
Overcoats for Boys,
Overcoats for Children,
Cheap, Good and Durable at D. Lowenberg's.

Full line of Ladies' and Gents' Underwear Flannels, Sheetings, Ginghams, &c., at Clark & Wols's.

Lutz & Sloan have the largest line of Dress Goods they have ever had including a full line of black and colored Cashmeres Basket Cloths and all the novelties at very low prices.

Marr buys home-made Stocking Yarn (cross-banded.)

Water Proof Cloths in the leading colors at prices to mate at Cark & Wolf's.

Hand-made Shoes at McKinney's.

Silks for Dresses and Trimmings at I. W. Hartman's.

The Rockford Watch, the best American time keeper made for the price, can now be had at Louis Bernhard's Jewelry store.

Marr pays the highest market price for Butter and Eggs.

Cashimeres at Clark & Wolf's.

Large rocking chairs for porches are all the rage. Cadman has them of all shapes and sizes and colors, and is selling them rapidly. Those formerly sold at six dollars can now be bought for $4.50. Cheaper than any other place at Cadman's.

Buy your School Slates at G. A. Clark's.

Queen Bess Corset at Clark & Wolf's.

G. A. Clark will sell Parker & Watson's National Readers at the following prices during the coming Fall and Winter:

Primer,	15 cents.
First Reader,	25 cents
Second Reader,	40 cents.
Third Reader,	70 cents.
Fourth Reader,	$1.00
Fifth Reader,	1.25

Monteith's Geographies at the following rates:

Monteith's 1st Geography 28 cents.
Monteith's 2nd Geography 44 cents.
Monteith's 3rd Geography 83 cents
Monteith's 4th Geography $1.40.

PREMIUM LIST

—OF THE—

COLUMBIA COUNTY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Columbia County Agricultural Society will hold its twenty-second annual Fair at

BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.

—ON—

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY,

October 10th, 11th and 12th, 1877.

CLASS I.

HORSES.

DIVISION 1—STALLIONS.

Judges—Alfred Preston, Samuel Creveling, C. Kramer.

Best blooded Stallion,	$10 00
Second best	6 00
Best stallion for all work	10 00
Second best	6 00
Best stallion colt not over 4 years	4 00

DIVISION 2—DRAUGHT HORSES AND MARES.

Judges—T. J. Vanderslice, Joseph Hartman, Isaac Pursel.

Best pair draught horses or mares	$8 00
Second best	4 00

To be tested in harness by the Judges.

DIVISION 3—CARRIAGE HORSES AND MARES.

Judges—H. C. Barton, T. W. Pursel, Lloyd Yeager.

Best pair carriage horses or mares	$6 00
Second best	3 00
Best single carriage horse or mare	4 00
Second best	2 00

DIVISION 4—COLTS, BROOD MARES AND MULES.

Judges—Chandler Eves, Depew Pursel, Jackson Ikeler.

Best brood mare, colt by her side	$6 00
Second best	3 00
Best horse or mare between three and four years	3 00
Second best	2 00
Best mare or gelding between two and three years	3 00
Second best	1 50
Best horse or mare colt between one and two years	2 00
Second best	1 00
Best horse or mare colt under ten months	2 00
Second best	1 00
Best pair match colts under four years broken to harness	3 00
Second best	2 00
Best pair of mules	3 00
Second best	2 00

Exhibitors under this class will have their horses on the ground by ten o'clock Thursday morning, when they will be examined.

CLASS II.

CATTLE.

DURHAM STOCK.

Judges—William Shaffer, Reuben Rouch, Owen Kostenbauder.

Best bull	$10 00
Second best bull	5 00
Best bull calf under ten months	2 00
Best cow two years and upwards	4 00
Best heifer between one and two years	3 00
Best heifer between one and two years	3 00
Best heifer under ten months	2 00

DEVON STOCK.

Best bull	$10 00
Second best bull	5 00
Best bull calf under ten months	2 00
Best cow, 2 years and upwards	4 00
Best heifer between one and two years	3 00
Best heifer under ten months	2 00

JERSEY STOCK.

Best bull	$10 00
Second best bull	5 00
Best bull calf under ten months	2 00
" cow, two years and upwards	5 00
" heifer between one and two years	4 00
" heifer under ten months	2 00

GRADED STOCK.

Best bull three years old and upwards	$6 00
Second best	3 00
Best bull between two and three years	2 00
Second best	1 50
Best bull between one and two years	1 00
" bull under ten months	1 00
" cow, three years and upwards	4 00
Second best	2 00
Best heifer between two and three years	2 00
Second best	1 00
Best heifer between one and two years	1 00
" heifer under ten months	1 00

NATIVE STOCK.

Best bull	$3 00
" cow	3 00

No premiums will be awarded on Durham, Devon or Jersey Stock, unless the same shall be entered in the Herd Book.

Exhibitors will have their stock ready for the judges to examine by ten o'clock a. m. on Thursday, and to remain until three o'clock p. m. on Friday.

CLASS III.

SWINE.

Judges—T. D. Strouse, Richard Henrie, William L. Freas.

Best brood sow and pigs, six or more	8 00
Second best " " "	4 00
Best boar	3 00
Second best boar	3 00
Best brood sow	5 00
Second best brood sow	2 50
Best lot pigs, 5 or more, under 8 weeks	4 00

CLASS IV.

SHEEP.

Judges—B. F. Batten, Samuel Shaffer, Sr., Abel Thomas.

Best buck	$6 00
Second best	3 00
Best ewe	4 00
Second best	2 00
Best lot of lambs, not less than eight	4 00
Second best	2 00

CLASS V.

POULTRY.

Judges—Jacob Fisher, Thomas Webb, Isaac Monroe.

TURKEYS.

Best forty pound turkey	$5 00
" pair turkeys	3 00
Second best	1 50

CHICKENS.

Best trio Brahmas	$1 00
" " black Spanish	1 00
" " buff Cochin	1 00
" and largest collection, not less than five varieties.	5 00
Plymouth Rocks	1 00

DUCKS.

Best pair	1 00

GEESE.

Best pair	1 00

PIGEONS.

Best and largest display	1 00

CLASS VI.

GRAIN, SEEDS AND FLOUR.

Judges—John Sands, David Brown, William Ritchie.

Best and most flour from two bushels of wheat, grown and ground in the county	$2 00
Best 50 pounds buckwheat flour	2 00
Best half bushel clover seed	2 00
Second best ¼ bushel clover seed	1 00
Best half bushel timothy seed	2 00
Second best ¼ bushel timothy seed	1 00
Best bushel white wheat	2 00
Best bushel red wheat	2 00
Best bushel rye	1 00
" " oats, different varieties	1 00
" " corn, different varieties	1 00
" " buckwheat	1 00

CLASS VII.

VEGETABLES.

Judges—H. H. Brown, J. H. Vanderslice, G. W. Supplee.

Best and largest display of potatoes, half bushel of each variety	$2 00
Second best	1 00
Best half bushel sweet potatoes, raised by exhibitor	75
Best bushel field turnips	50
" half bushel ruta bagas	50
" " " sugar beets	50
" " " mangle wurtzel	50
" " " beets	50
" " " carrots	50
" " " parsnips	50
" " " onions	50
" " " mangolds	50
" peck tomatoes	50
" half dozen vegetable oysters	50
" half dozen squashes	50
" half dozen heads of cabbage	50
" half dozen field pumpkins	50
" half dozen citrons	50
" three bunches celery	50
" four egg plants	75
" two dozen peppers	50
" two quarts liner beans	50
" two quarts butter beans	50
" two dozen radishes	50
" three watermelons	50
" quarter peck peas	50
" quarter peck onion sets	50
" cactus	75
" lemon tree	2 00
" three heads cauliflower	50

Persons competing for premiums on the largest and best display of potatoes will not be allowed a premium on the same seperately.

CLASS VIII.

FRUIT.

Judges—L. B. Ruperi, W. M. Monroe, R. L. Ritch.

APPLES.

Best display of winter, not less than five varieties, six of each	$3 00
Best looking peck of fall or winter apples	1 00
" keeping winter apples, 6 of each	1 00
" peck fall or winter apples	1 00
" flavored peck fall or winter apples	1 00
" quart Siberian crabs of any kind	1 00

PEARS.

Best display dwarf or standard, five varieties, six of each	$1 00
Best looking half dozen, any kind	1 00
Best flavored and most juicy half dozen	1 00
Best largest half dozen, dwarf or standard, fall or winter	1 00

PEACHES.

Best display of any kind, five varieties six of each	$3 00
Best flavored and most juicy half dozen	1 00
Best and finest looking half dozen	1 00
Best and largest variety, half doz. each	1 00

QUINCES.

Best dozen	$1 50

GRAPES.

Best display, wild or cultivated (hot house excluded,) five varieties	$2 00
Best six clusters of Concord	1 00
" " Delaware	1 00
" " Clinton	1 00
" " Isabella	1 00
" " Hartford Prolific	1 00
" " Iona	1 00
" " Adirondac	1 00

Agricultural.

Watering Horses.

This subject is again on the carpet, and there are as many view as there are writers as to when, how often and how much water a horse is to be allowed daily. Some think once a day is enough, some twice, some thrice, and some that water should always be in reach of a horse when in the stable! People accustomed to use, feed and water horses soon find out how to treat them, and in this treatment how often they should be watered daily. Those who only drive horses and know nothing more about them, may neglect them through ignorance or inattention, but must understand that they should be watered three times a day at regular intervals with cool water in summer, if it can be had and a mild water in winter. Pump or spring water meets these conditions. If driven they should not be watered until cooled off, and then they should be allowed as much as they can drink, and not driven again immediately after. In the stable these things settle themselves. The common practice is to water before feeding. Horses watered three times, a day—morning, noon and night—will be in far better condition for work of any kind than if watered half a dozen times, as some people driving allow their horses to be. They will sweat less and be more lively, and we believe will be in better health. Once a day or twice a day even is not sufficient, though horses can get along with it as can cattle, but it is not advisable or humane. In fields where there are full watering troughs cattle will be found to go to them about three times a day and horses the same.

Sponging out the mouths of horses at stopping places we never allow; in the first place we do not consider it of any benefit; and in second it may convey disease from one animal to another.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Hogs in Orchards.

My experience is decidely to put the plow and harrow through the orchard as early as the ground is fit; again in June turn under the weeds. While the orchard is young plant potatoes or corn, or when older and some crop can be raised, sow oats and let the hogs harvest them; not fifty hogs to the acre, for that turns the orchard into the hog yard. I never said make a hog yard of the orchard—but five hogs to the acre makes it a hog pasture. I have pastured my orchard with hogs for many years and have not known but one tree injured by them, and that stood where we daily threw corn to the hogs, and when I saw that the ground was hogged too heavy, I threw some dry Osage brush around it, and the tree is doing well and bearing bountifully. The limbs of my old orchards are a little too low, and when I plow I can't get quite as near the trees as I would like to, leaving a square patch of grass. Well, the hogs have given mellow cultivation to at least 1,500 out of 3,000 trees. What do you think the hogs were rooting under the trees for! Insects? I guess so, for my apples are comparatively free from insects. Some one said if the hogs are rung they won't hurt the orchard. I would not have my hogs rung for a dollar apiece! I had but fifty hogs in forty acres. I think if I had 100 they would have done twice as much work. But they worked well and earned their grass, weeds and corn every day.

Fall Seeding.

We happened the other day to pass a field in which the owner was cutting one of the finest crops of herdgrass we have seen this year. As it was the last of July, and the grass was just in blossom, we stopped and asked the reason why it was so late. The answer was: "It was sown down last fall. We had potatoes here last year, and after they were dug in September, I plowed the land, harrowed in a light coat of manure, and sowed it to herdgrass. By doing this I have got a good catch, and a crop of grass a year earlier than I would had I not sowed it down until last spring. I shall serve my potato field the same way this fall, for I am tired of trying to get a catch with grain. Oats are sure death to grass, and this crop of herdgrass is worth much more than what wheat I could have off the land would have been. If we could sow clover in the fall and make it live through the winter as herdgrass will, I would never sow another grass seed in the spring.—*N. H. Mirror and Farmer.*

Stanley's Explorations.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley has arrived on the west coast of Africa, after a terrible journey across the continent along the line of the Lualuba, which he has found is the Congo river. Stanley started on the 15th of November, 1876, and traveled overland through Uregga with his party. On his passage down the Congo many of his men were killed, and his voyage is described as a continual fight. Once the natives attacked his party in fifty-four canoes but were beaten off. Stanley says in his dispatch:

"My grief is still new over the loss of my last white assistant, the brave and pious young Englishman, Francis Pocock, who was swept over the falls of the Massassa on the 3d of last June. My faithful companKalulu, is also among the lost."

On the same day that Pocock was lost, Stanley with seven men, were almost drawn into the whirlpools of the Mowa Falls, and six weeks later he, with the entire crew of the Lady Alice, were swept over the falls of the Mbelo.

A Town of Dwarfs.

A writer in the London *Times* describes the effect of excessive intermarriage on the inhabitants of Brotes, a little town in the province of Santander, Spain. Until eighteen or nineteen years ago the village was quite shut off from the rest of the world. Its inhabitants, from their ever-recurring intermarriages, had become quite a race of dwarfs. On market days the priests might be seen, with long black coats and high black hats, riding in to purchase the simple provision for the week's consumption, men of little intelligence and no learning, sprung from the lower ranks. About eighteen years ago the Galician laborers, or Galiegoes, from the mines of Galicia, swarmed into the town for lodging, etc., and since their colonization the population has increased in strength, stature, education, intellect and morality. Their intellects also have improved—intellects which have been stunted, dwarfed and ruined by their frequent intermarriages.

Gail Hamilton says this "voluntary resignation" by office holders all over the country is very much like that of the old farmer's wife. "Was she willing to die?" inquired the sympathizing neighbor. "Willing," replied the bluff old widower, "she was obleeged to!"

Young Folks.

Chad and Seth.

Chad and Seth were great cronies, though Chad's father was a lawyer, and Seth's was a blacksmith. But, then, the one was a very good blacksmith, and the other a very poor lawyer, and this lessened the social gap.

There was an opinion floating about the village, that Chad and Seth were bad boys. But the evidence for this was very intangible. People were ready enough to pronounce them "a pair of precious young rascals," but when a man was asked for an instance of their rascality, he could assert nothing more definite than that they were always up to some mischief.

The truth of the matter was that Chad and Seth were two young democrats, full to the brim of life and spirit, who liked fun better than anything else. Indeed, they considered fun the chief end of boys. They sometimes pursued it thoughtlessly, perhaps recklessly, and often violated the proprieties in its pursuit. But there was nothing mean about these two boys. To use Chad's favorite word, they were not sneaks. They were fair on the play-ground, often generous, and Seth especially, had a soft spot under his sooty jacket. He was tender with all the weak. Little boys and "them girls" knew very well their knight.

Chad and Seth were near the same age—just turned thirteen.

The worst thing I knew about Seth was that he didn't keep his hands and face clean. As for Chad, the greatest fault I found with him was that he persisted in his companionship with Seth, when he knew that his mother would have preferred him to look higher for a friend.

His mother had raised no serious objection to the association, but Chad knew her preferences, and should have respected them. But Seth had a great fascination for Chad. He was a more important factor in Chad's enjoyment than all the other boys in the village combined.

"But his father's a blacksmith," Chad's mother said one day.

"How can Seth help what his father is?" Chad asked warmly. "If we boys had the bossing of our fathers, Seth might have had his a lawyer, and I'd had mine a blacksmith. I'd rather be a blacksmith any day than a lawyer. A lawyer don't do anything that I know of except to read old papers, and then go to the court room and speak his piece. I hate to read writing, and I don't like to speak pieces, any way, if there are girls. But a blacksmith's work's jolly—blowing his big bellows till the forge is red and splendid. I love to see the red-hot irons, and to hear the hammer ring on the anvil, and to see the sparks fly, and the strong iron bend just the way it's wanted to. It's better'n fire-crackers and rockets; makes a fellow feel like giving three cheers and a tiger. And a blacksmith works with horses. My sakes! I just wish I could be a blacksmith. Say, may I go, mother?"

Chad was teasing to go and play with Seth.

"Why, Chad, I should think you'd feel mortified to be seen with Seth. His clothes are dirty and sometimes ragged," the mother said.

"I ain't goin' back on Seth for that," said Chad, stoutly. "He can't help it. His mother's the one to haul over the coals for that. Any way, I'd like to wear dirty clothes myself sometimes, 'stead of being kept all the time starched and ironed. I could play lots better in old clothes. You ought to see Seth play; he just pitches in,—rumbletytumblety. He can turn the jolliest somersaults that ever I saw. I've seen him turn 'em, one after another, all the way from the top to the bottom of that big red sand-hill—don't you know?—by Squire Bowers's. Tell me, mother, if I may go.

"I'm afraid Seth's a bad boy; people say he is."

"He aint bad," said Chad, warmly. "He's no sneak. Folks think if a fellow don't stay in the house and read all the time, he's bad. Seth aint any of your sickly kind. He's the jolliest boy in this town, and I can't have any fun without Seth. That's all there is about it. There isn't another boy to play with. Now!"

"There's Frank Finley," the mother suggested.

"Frank Finley!" exclaimed Chad, with a tone of contempt. "Why, mother, he's the spooniest, the dumbest, the finnikiest, and chickenest milk-sop that ever I saw. He parts his hair in the middle, and wears curls stringing down his back. All the fellows call him Fanny,—all except"—and Chad's cheeks flushed and his eyes brightened with the triumphant vindication of his friend,—"all except Seth, mother; Seth never calls him names; he always stands up for Frank. He takes Frank in his lap on the sled, just like a baby, to keep him from tumbling off. And Seth's the best skater on the pond; but he often loses the race, when we boys race, because he's got Frank Finley, tugging him along. And Seth always chooses Frank on his side in toss-up, 'cause the other fellow wont have him. I tell you, Seth's a high old trump. Mayn't I go, mother?"

"Yes, I suppose so; but I don't see why boys have to catch all the slang that's floating around," said the mother.

But Chad did not hear the remark. With the first word of his mother's reply, he had rushed for the street, slamming and banging the doors after him.

Sarah Winter Kellogg, St. Nicholas for October.

The Suicides' Hotel.

The Suicides' Hotel in the Latin Quarter, Paris, has been torn down. Ten years ago a young student, despairing and in love, blew out his brains in the room which he was occupying, and just one year afterward another student committed suicide in the same room. The proprietor of the hotel was alarmed at the fate of these unhappy students, and the room was transformed into a lumber closet. A few months afterward a waiter, who had been accused of theft, crept into this lumber room and hanged himself. The superstitious hotel keeper was now in dispair. He surrendered the lease and abandoned the chamber of death. The hotel was repeatedly sold, but its reputation was uncanny and nobody could thrive there. A strong minded druggist took possession of the premises and carried on his business there, but finding his wife had deceived him retired to the fatal chamber and there poisoned himself with his own drugs. The whole quarter was up in arms and demanded that the room should be walled up, but the new owner laughed at the fears of his neighbors, and declared that he meant to occupy the chamber himself. At last, notice was given that the place was to be pulled down to make room for the Boulevard Saint Germain. An indemnity of $50,000 was demanded, but refused, and the jury having decided that $17,500 was ample compensation, the owner grew despondent, and declared he was a ruined man. A month ago he asked permission to visit the old premises before they were pulled down. His request was granted and nothing more was heard of him until the workmen found him hanging by the neck in the fatal room.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.
For the Cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.
The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, for cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of indigestion.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills for the cure of Liver Complaint, &c.

These pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more effiacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all Druggists. sept

VEGETINE.

Its medical properties are Alterative Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic. There is no disease of the human system for which the Vegetine cannot be used with perfect safety, as it does not contain any metallic or poisonous compound. It is composed exclusively of barks, roots, and herbs; it is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It is safe and reliable, as the following evidence will show:—

REV. O. T. WALKER SAYS:

The following unsolicited testimonal from Rev. O. T. Walker, D. D., formerly pastor of Bowdoin-square Church, Boston, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be deemed as reliable evidence. No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two year's experience with the use of Vegetine in Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pronounces it invaluable:—

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 154 Transit street.
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your Vegetine. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin-square church, Boston.

A Walking Miracle.

MR. H. R. STEVENS;
Dear Sir,—Though a stranger, I want to inform you what Vegetine has done for me.

Last Christmas Scrotula made its appearance in my system,—large running ulcers appearing on me, as follows: one on each of my arms; one on my thigh, which extended to the seat; one on my head, which ate into the skull bone; one on my left leg, which became so bad that two physicians came to amputate the limb, though upon consultation concluded not to do so as my whole body was full of Scrotula; they deemed it advisable to cut the sore which was painful beyond description, and there was a quart of matter run from the sore.

The physicians all gave me up to die, and said they could do no more for me. Both of my legs were drawn up to my seat, and it was thought if I did get up again I would be a cripple for life.

When in this condition I saw Vegetine advertised, and commenced taking it in March, and followed on with it until I had used sixteen bottles; and this morning I am going to plough corn as a well man. All my townsmen say it is a miracle to see me round walking and working.

In conclusion I will add, when I was enduring such great suffering from that dreadful disease, Scrotula, I prayed to the Lord above to take me out of this world; but as Vegetine has restored me to the blessing of health, I desire more than ever to live, that I may be of some service to my fellow-men; and I know of no better way to aid suffering humanity than to enclose you this statement of my case, with an earnest hope that you will publish it, and it will afford me pleasure to reply to any communication which I may receive therefrom.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
WILLIAM PAYN.
Avery, Berrien Co., Mich., July 10, 1872.

Reliable Evidence.

MR. H. R. STEPHENS,
Dear Sir,—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise; for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as Vegetine; and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

MRS. I. GORE,
Corner Magazine and Walnut streets,
Cambridge, Mass.

VEGETINE
Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is sold by all druggists.
August 31-1m

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Erruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skilfully combined, that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it, prove their experience of its usefulness.

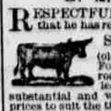
Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
Oct. 12, 1876-1y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened



SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 7, 1876.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I purchased of F. I. Bellas, of Benton township at Constable's sale on Friday September 14th, 1877, the following personal property: One two-horse wagon, one double set of harness, one single set harness, three sets fly nets, one spring board, one two-horse sled, one sleigh, four tons hay more or less, 40 bushels of oats, twelve bushels of rye, ten grain bags, four horse blankets, twelve acres of corn in the ground, three-fourths of an acre of potatoes, three acres of buckwheat, apples in the orchard, ten head of hogs, one brindle heifer, one red bull, one cook stove, one parlor stove, nine cane-seated chairs, two beds and bedding, one fanning mill, one clock, one 35 tooth-hinge harrow, one two-horse cultivator, two single cultivators, one iron beam plow, one corn plow, one grind stone one grain cradle, six acres of cloverseed, two horses and one colt, all of which I have loaned to him during my pleasure, and I hereby warn all persons from molesting or interfering with the above named property.

J. F. McHENRY,
Stillwater, Sept. 21, '77-4w

CHEAP

JOB PRINTING

AT THE

COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

The Columbian Printing Establishment is amply supplied with the necessary Presses, Types and other material for executing all kinds of Printing at low rates and in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner.

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COURT HOUSE ALLEY,

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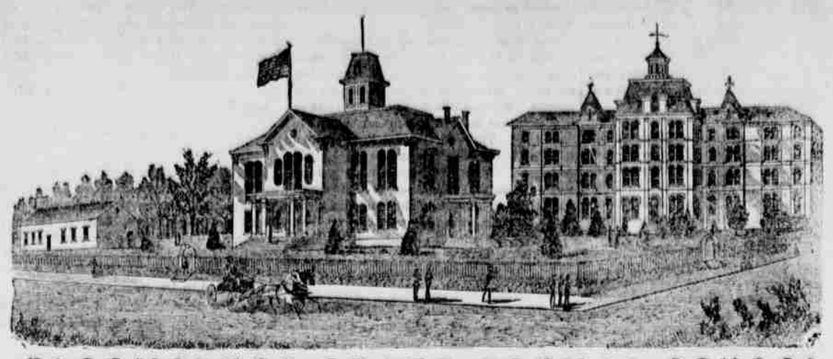
When special material is required it will be promptly obtained.

Books and Pamphlets,
Hand-Bills and Dodgers,
Large and Small Posters,
Letter and Bill Heads,
Envelopes with Business Cards,
Bussiness, Pic Nic, Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Programmes, Bills of Fare, &c.
Will all be supplied and excuted in superior style, at cheap rates and short notice.

The best workmen are employed and the best material will always be furnished.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

BLOOMSBURG, March 23, 1877



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.
Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.
Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.
Courses of study prescribed by the State:
I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV, Classical.
Adjunct Courses: I Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.
The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the follow in corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates o their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.
The course of study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.
The State requiresa higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as Students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.
HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.
Sept. 8, '76.-1y

BLOOM IRON WORKS,

HARMAN & HASSERT Proprietors;

East Street, South side of L. & S. Railroad Bloomsburg, Pa.

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the following statements: They manufacture all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS. They make the Celebrated Original and IMPROVED MONTROSE PLOWS, also all kinds of Repairs, such as Mold Boards Points, Landsides bolts, handles, &c. They also manufacture

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Fire Brick, &c., wholesale and retail. They make the Improved Coal-saving Grate for the Wm. Penn Stove, the most economical Grate in use. They are also prepared to furnish SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &c. They pay especial attention to the

Repairing of Threshing Machines, Reapers, &c.

The proprietors being practical mechanics, having had an experience of over thirty years, the publicca rely upon having all work entrusted to them done in the Best Manner and at Fair prices.
Jan. 26, '77-1y

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT.

Then Buy N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO.'S

CHEMICAL PAINT,

and save one-third the cost of painting, and get a paint that is much handsomer, and will LAST TWICE AS LONG AS ANY OTHER PAINT.

Is prepared ready for use in white or any color desired. Is on many thousands of the finest buildings in the country, many of which have been painted six years, and now look as well as when first painted CHEMICAL PAINT has taken First PREMIUMS at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union. Sample card of colors sent free. Address N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO., 178 Prince street, N. Y., or HENRY L. ELDER & SON, Agents 1321, Market street, Philadelphia, Pa. July 27, '77-1y

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR

David Lowenberg's

New Fall Advertisement.

IMPORTANT.

—:0:—

I. W. HARRTMAN

Will offer during the County Fair,

OCTOBER 11th AND 12th,

THE FINEST

LINE OF DRY GOODS,

AT MUCH LOWER PRICES

THAN LAST SEASON.

Sept. 21, 1877-2w

MORRIS MICHEL,
PRACTICAL PIANO MAKER,
TUNER AND REPAIRER.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FIRST CLASS PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE. SECOND HAND PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. ORDER BY MAIL PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
Dec1, 76-1y

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs,
PLATFORM WAGONS, &c.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.
Jan. 5, 1877-1f

PAPER BAGS
FOR SALE
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

HIGHEST AWARDS! Centennial Exhibition.

J. REYNOLDS & SON,
NORTHWEST CORNER
Thirteenth and Filbert Sts.
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENTED
Wrought-Iron Air-Tight Heaters
With Shaking and Clinker-Grinding Grates for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal
CENTENNIAL
WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS.
FOR BITUMINOUS COAL,
Keystone
WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS,
Cooking Ranges, Low-down Grates, &c., &c.
Descriptive Circulars SENT FREE to any address.
EXAMINE BEFORE SELECTING.
April 27, 77-1y a & s

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IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

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FROM E. T. QUIMBY, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE "NEW IPSWICH (N. H.) APPLETON ACADEMY.

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WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

FROM A. DUNKLER, ESQ., POSTMASTER AT WEST BRATTLEBORO', VT.

"I am subject to sudden colds followed by hard coughs, for which I use the Balsam, and find it the best remedy for a cough or a sore throat that I ever was acquainted with. My family also are as much in favor of it as myself. In fact we always have it in the house, and would as soon think of doing without flour as your excellent Balsam of Wild Cherry."

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WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison avenue, Boston, and sold by dealers generally. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. sep

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW.

The "International" for 1878 will present the usual number of articles upon religious, scientific, art, political and social subjects most occupying the public attention. It will devote space to European matters so far as they are likely to be interesting to Americans. It will continue to introduce the most popular foreign writers to compete for favor with the best American writers. It will aim to be able, strong and practical, as well as popular, in the character and style of its presentations. It is safe to say that no other magazine in the world can supply its place in the libraries of Americans who love to consider the progress of events throughout the world, and to know their bearing upon the interests of the United States. Professors Curtius, Holtzendorf, Vogel, Dr. Dollinger, Dr. Dorner, Dr. Neumeyer, Dr. Carl Abie, Mr Julius Buboc, Brugsh-Bey, M. Rollin Jocquemyns, M. Spuller, Dep., M. Gindriez, Mr. Hamerton, Mr. Freeman; Rev. Dr. James H. Bigg, Thomas Brassey, M. P. Gubernatis, Madame Villari, Dora D'Istria, Pozzoni, Dr. Woolsey, Dr. Peabody, Principal Dawson, Judge Cooley, Dr. Wharton, Wm. C. Bryant, Ray Palmer, Carl Schurz, General Sigel, Dr. Osgood, Alex. Delmar, V. Botta, Eugene Schuyler, Bayard Taylor, E. P. Whipple, and others may be named as special contributors.

Thus is organized as powerful an organ of thought and communication as can be easily conceived, and it presents itself for popular support during 1877. It is not known that there is any reason why copies of the "Review" should not be found in every household. It has already the largest circulation of any secular Review, because of its popular attractions. These attractions will be developed gradually, and increased as their need is made known.

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A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers,
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RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

May 21st 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTE
For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,33 a. m
For Catawissa, 11,33 a. m. 5,47 and 7,56 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,38 6,34 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)
Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,30 a. m., Pottsville, 12,15 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,25 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,20 6,25 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9,25 a.m, 12,00 m. and 5,00 p. m
Passengers and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Manager.
C. G. HANCOCK,
General Ticket Agent.
Jan. 14, 1876—tf.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1875, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.			STATIONS.	SOUTHWARD.		
Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira				11.50 a.		
"			Canandaigua	3.35 p. m		
"			Rochester	5.15 "		
"			Niagara	9 40 "		
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.						
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.						
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m						
SOUTHWARD.						
Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a. m						
"			Baltimore 8.40 "			
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.50 p. m						
"			Washington 10.30 "			
"			Baltimore 6.30 "			
"			Washington 8.30 "			
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.						
			arrive Baltimore 2.25 a. m			
			" Washington 6.13 "			
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.05 a. m						
"			Baltimore 5.40 "			
"			Washington 10.35 "			

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent
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BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 29, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29 1875.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
9 05	3 58	9 45	Scranton	9 30	2 30	6 25
8 50	3 51	9 43	Bellevue	9 48	2 53	6 30
8 46	3 49	9 38	Taylorville	9 53	2 31	6 35
8 40	3 43	9 31	Lackawanna	10 00	2 38	6 43
8 40	3 37	9 25	Pittston	10 06	2 46	6 50
8 33	3 32	9 20	West Pittston	10 11	2 52	6 55
8 27	3 27	9 15	Wyoming	10 16	2 58	7